

Arizona

Department of Economic
Security



Welfare Reform Report

SFY 2003

Every child, adult and family
in Arizona will be
safe and economically secure.

Janet Napolitano, Governor

David A. Berns, Director

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Executive Summary

Purpose

The Arizona Department of Economic Security is pleased to report on the status of welfare reform implementation in the State in compliance with Laws 1997, Chapter 300, Section 76:

“By September 1 of each year, the department of economic security shall submit a report to the president of the senate, speaker of the house of representatives and governor regarding welfare reform implementation. The report shall include information on outcome measures such as length of employment, amount of earned income, hourly wage, hours worked per week, total family income, health coverage, use of child care, issues concerning welfare reform in rural areas, housing, number of out-of-wedlock births, length of deferral for victims of domestic violence, level of participation in job training, education for the transition to self-sufficiency and number of substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect. The information shall be for the most current year and the previous year and shall be compiled in a manner and form that allow an assessment of the effectiveness of welfare reform in this state, including areas in which temporary assistance for needy families is being operated by the Arizona works agency pursuant to title 46, chapter 2, article 9, Arizona Revised Statutes, as added by this act.”

The Department of Economic Security’s Welfare Reform Annual Report for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2003 highlights the State’s welfare reform accomplishments during the past year. The report includes data on Arizona’s welfare reform programs and services for SFY2003, and compares the trends from SFY2002.

Welfare to Work

During SFY2003, the Department’s Jobs Program and its contractors provided services to more than 32,000 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Cash Assistance recipients. The Department placed participants into appropriate work activities to help prepare them for employment. Forty-eight percent of the participants were placed into employment. The average hourly wage at placement was \$7.75 per hour. The Department met the Federal Work Participation Rates for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2002.

Removing Barriers to Self-sufficiency

The Department and its contractors provided services to participants to help them overcome barriers to employment. In SFY2003, more than 22,000 Jobs Program participants received transportation assistance to allow them to find and maintain employment. Services were provided to address the needs of individuals with substance abuse problems or who experienced domestic violence incidents.

The Department offered education and training opportunities through vocational education, postemployment education, and postsecondary education. Shelter or utility assistance was provided to 2,064 individuals who had emergent needs that prevented them from participating in work activities.

Caseload Data

The Cash Assistance caseload continued to increase during SFY2003. This marked the third consecutive year of caseload growth. The Cash Assistance caseload grew by approximately 17 percent from June 2002 to June 2003. The Food Stamp Program caseload increased by 26 percent from June 2002 to June 2003, and the Medical Assistance caseload grew by almost 25 percent during that same time period. The number of General Assistance cases decreased by 42 percent from June 2002 to June 2003.

EMPOWER

The Arizona State Legislature repealed the State's 24-month benefit limit for adults effective October 1, 2002. The State's waiver for the 24-month benefit limit expired, and Arizona now adheres to the federal five-year lifetime benefit. EMPOWER provisions such as the family benefit cap and unwed minor parent living requirements helped promote personal responsibility. The number of Cash Assistance cases closed due to a sanction for noncompliance with program requirements decreased in SFY2003. The lower number of closures reflects steps the Department has taken to work with participants to address barriers before imposing a sanction.

Child Care

The Department's Child Care Administration authorized services for 46,522 children as of June 30, 2003. The average monthly number of children served in all child care programs increased to 42,733 in SFY2003. This represents a five percent increase from SFY2002.

The Department was required to implement a waiting list for child care services in March 2003 because state appropriations were insufficient to serve all eligible low-income families. The waiting list does not affect Cash Assistance recipients, individuals eligible for Transitional Child Care, or families receiving services as a component of a Child protective Services case plan. The waiting list applies to low income working families and individuals with special circumstances such as those in homeless or domestic violence shelters. As of June 30, 2003, there were 2,456 eligible families representing 4,838 children on the waiting list for child care services.

TANF-Related Programs and Services

In SFY2003, the State continued to fund a variety of programs and services that meet the goals of the 1996 federal welfare reform law. The Department provided crisis assistance, homeless emergency shelter services, and domestic violence emergency and transitional shelter services to individuals in need. TANF funds were used to support child welfare services for Arizona families. Arizona continued to be a leader in the effort to promote healthy marriages and strong families through workshops that improve relationship and communication skills for couples.

Arizona Works

Effective October 1, 2002, the Arizona Works pilot program was modified to exclude eligibility functions. The Arizona Works contractor retained responsibility for employment and training and case management activities. Arizona Works is administered by a private contractor and has been in operation primarily in the eastern portion of Maricopa County since April 1999.

Section I – Welfare to Work

During SFY2003, the Department provided work-related services that gave families receiving Cash Assistance the opportunity to find employment and achieve economic security. The State's Jobs Program has a work-first approach that focuses on moving families from welfare to work. The emphasis is on employment, but participants may also achieve success through education or training activities. This section of the report describes the Department's success at assisting families in finding and retaining employment.

The Department's Jobs Administration is responsible for the Arizona Works Project contract with MAXIMUS, Inc. The contract is for the pilot privatization of TANF Jobs Program case management functions and TANF-related child care services within portions of Maricopa County. The data in this report includes participants who were served by the Arizona Works contractor from October 1, 2002, through June 30, 2003.

Participants Receiving Services from the Jobs Program

During SFY2003, The Jobs Program and its contractors provided services to 32,008 TANF Cash Assistance recipients. This compares to 23,818 participants who were served in SFY2002. The Department's Family Assistance Administration refers eligible Cash Assistance recipients to the Jobs Program for services. The Jobs Program and its contractors offer a variety of services that help participants find employment, maintain employment, and improve their career opportunities.

Work Activities

The Department's Jobs Program places participants into work activities that assist in their preparation for employment. A case manager performs a comprehensive assessment of each individual's strengths, skills, and abilities. The Jobs Program developed a Case Management Screening Guide to obtain participant information regarding work experience, family issues, and needs. The screening tool helps the Jobs participant and the case manager to more fully understand individual needs and identify activities and services that will help overcome any barriers to employment.

After the comprehensive assessment, the individual is then placed into appropriate work activities that offer the maximum opportunity for immediate employment. These activities may include job search, work experience, or work-related training. The family is provided the necessary supportive services to help overcome any barriers to employment.

Supportive services may include child care, transportation assistance, vocational education training, postemployment training, as well as other services that assist the family to make the transition from welfare to work. The Department collaborates with a number of public and private organizations to find employment and services for participants. The table below shows the number of participants in each type of work activity for SFY2002 and SFY2003.

Work Activity	SFY2002	SFY2003
Job Search/Readiness	8,542	11,055
All Work Experience	4,483	4,906
Short-Term Work-Related Training	2,960	4,124
High School/GED	1,350	1,357

Unduplicated count.

Participants Placed in Employment

The Department found employment for 15,490 participants during SFY2003. Forty-eight percent of the participants with the Jobs Program and its contractors were placed into employment.

Participants Placed in Employment	SFY2002	SFY2003
Participants Served	23,818	32,008
Participants Placed in Employment	12,513	15,490
Percentage of Participants Placed in Employment	52 %	48 %

Average Hourly Wage at Placement

In SFY2003, the average hourly wage for participants who were placed in employment was \$7.75 per hour. This represents an increase of approximately five percent from SFY2002 when the average hourly rate at placement was \$7.39 per hour.

Average Hourly Wage at Placement	SFY2002	SFY2003
	\$7.39 per hour	\$7.75 per hour

Types of Placements

The Jobs Program and its contractors placed participants in a variety of employment positions during SFY2003. These include placements in the service industry, sales, and professional, technical, and management positions. Approximately 26 percent of the placements were in the service industry with an average hourly wage of \$6.77 per hour. The chart below shows the number of placements and the average hourly wage rate for each category of employment.

Category of Position	Number of Placements	Average Hourly Wage Rate
Professional, Technical, and Management	4,026	\$8.55
Clerical	3,232	\$8.02
Sales	2,755	\$7.20
Service	4,006	\$6.77
Agriculture, Fishery, and Forestry	219	\$7.09
Other	1,252	\$8.67

Adult Cash Assistance Cases Closed Due to Earned Income

During SFY2003, 29.3 percent of Cash Assistance cases were closed because the family received earned income. This is consistent with the percentage of cases that were closed due to earned income in SFY2002. The number of participants who leave welfare for work is actually higher than is reflected in the administrative data because many participants become employed and either withdraw from the program or do not reapply for benefits.

Percentage of Cash Assistance Cases Closed Due to Earned Income	SFY2002	SFY2003
	29.0 % *	29.3 %

*SFY2002 data is revised.

Federal Work Participation Rates

Arizona is required to meet work participation rates as defined by the federal welfare law of 1996. The federal law requires states to meet work participation rates for "all families" and a separate rate for "two-parent" families. These rates apply to families that include an adult or minor child head of household receiving assistance.

The federal legislation establishes the allowable work activities that are used to compute the mandated work participation rates as well as the required average number of hours of participation per week. The law includes a caseload reduction credit that reduces a state's work participation rate by the decline in the Cash Assistance caseload since FFY1995. Caseload declines due to federal requirements or changes in state eligibility criteria are excluded from the caseload reduction credit.

The Department met the Federal Work Participation Rates for FFY2002, and has successfully met the Federal Work Participation Rates every year since the implementation of TANF in FFY1997. States that meet the work participation rates have a lower Maintenance of Effort (MOE) requirement, 75 rather than 80 percent. By meeting the work participation rates, Arizona was not required to spend approximately \$6 million in MOE state funds in SFY2003.

Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)	Federal Requirement		Less Caseload Reduction	Arizona's Requirement	Arizona's Rate
FFY 2002 (10/1/01 – 9/30/02)	All Families	50 %	45.2 %	4.8 %	25.9 %
	Two-Parent	90 %	45.2 %	44.8 %	52.2 %

Job Retention Rate

The job retention rate measures the percentage of individuals placed in employment who were still employed three months after their placement. The job retention rate for SFY2003 was 46.7 percent. This compares with 46.9 percent for SFY2002. The Department provides supportive services that help participants maintain their employment. The job retention rate may have decreased slightly in SFY2003 due to the weak economy.

Job Retention Rate	SFY2002	SFY2003
	46.9 %	46.7 %

Recidivism – Return to Cash Assistance

Recidivism is a measure of the number of participants that return to Cash Assistance. The recidivism rate used in this report represents the percentage of Jobs participants who were placed in employment and who remained off Cash Assistance for six consecutive months within the eight months following case closure. During SFY2003, 72.1 percent of the placements did not return to Cash Assistance.

Recidivism Rate	SFY2002	SFY2003
	70.2%*	72.1%

*SFY2002 data is revised.

JOBStart

The JOBStart Program is a partnership between the Jobs Program and the private sector in which Cash Assistance recipients are placed in subsidized employment. The program began in 1995 and is one of the many options that support the transition from welfare to work. In the JOBStart Program, Cash Assistance recipient's cash and Food Stamp grants are used to subsidize employers' wages paid to the recipient. The Department continues to emphasize unsubsidized employment. In SFY2003, there were 21 individuals who participated in the JOBStart Program.

JOBStart Participants	SFY2002	SFY2003
	22	21

Section II – Removing Barriers to Self-Sufficiency

The Department provides supportive services that help families overcome barriers to employment. The services give families the help they need to find, maintain, and improve their employment opportunities. Supportive services may include transportation, child care, medical assistance, services for victims of domestic violence, as well as education and training programs.

The Department contracts with public, private-for-profit, and non-profit organizations to provide barrier-removal supportive services. The contractors include community-based and faith-based organizations. The Department has contracts for the following services that enable individuals to participate in work activities that lead to economic security:

- Assessment (Medical and Psycho-Social)
- Career Preparation (Personal Development and Employment Preparation)
- Counseling (Short-Term Individual Therapy)
- Occupational/Vocational Training
- Teen Parent Programs
- Transportation
- Young Fathers

Transportation Services

The Department provides contracted transportation services to allow participants to participate in work activities and to commute to and from their place of employment. In SFY2003, there were 22,188 participants who received work-related transportation assistance. This compares with 19,368 participants who received transportation assistance during SFY2002. Some transportation services include bus tickets, van routes, car repairs, and taxi services. A Transportation Related Expenses (TRE) allowance is available to participants who incur transportation expenses while engaging in work activities. An established allowance is available to assist participants with out-of-pocket transportation expenses. Please refer to Appendix #1 for the number of individuals receiving transportation assistance by county.

Contracts for transportation services were awarded to the following agencies: AAA Cab Services, Inc.; Northern Arizona Council of Governments; White Mountain Apache Tribe; Catholic Community Services of Southern Arizona, Inc.; Pinal County Division of Public Health; San Carlos Apache Tribe; American Pony Express; Goodwill Industries of Central Arizona; Just for You Transportation Services, Inc.; Total Transit, Inc.; and Lake Havasu City.

Work-Related Transportation	SFY2002	SFY2003
	19,368	22,188

Unduplicated count.

Young Fathers

The Young Fathers Program provides services to assist young fathers in becoming self-sufficient, to share in the responsibility of supporting their children, and to be an active parent to their children. These services include remedial education, high school/GED preparation, vocational training, job search/readiness/placement activities, life-skills training, and mentoring. The Young Fathers Program serves fathers age 16 to 26 years who receive TANF or are at risk of becoming TANF eligible. During SFY2003, there were 38 TANF participants who received services through the Young Fathers Program. There were 34 participants in the Young Fathers program in SFY2002.

Young Fathers Program	SFY2002	SFY2003
	34	38

Vocational Education Grants for Work Training

The Jobs Program contracts with public and private vendors throughout the state who provide education and training opportunities for Jobs Program participants. Participants receive training and obtain employment in areas such as general office and clerical, hospitality, sales, accounting, and computer technology. During SFY2003, there were 2,841 participants who were enrolled in vocational education. This compares with 2,006 participants who were enrolled in the vocational education in SFY2002.

Vocational Education	SFY2002	SFY2003
	2,006	2,841

Training for Domestic Violence Victims

Training for Domestic Violence Victims helps individuals who are victims of domestic violence to obtain training that can assist their transition to self-sufficiency. Individuals who have experienced domestic violence or previously resided in a domestic violence shelter may be referred for this training. Domestic violence shelter staff identify participants eligible for the program. During SFY2003, there were 117 individuals who were referred to the program for training.

Training for Domestic Violence Victims	SFY2002	SFY2003
	81	117

Postemployment Education Program

The Postemployment Education Program provides educational training to current or former Jobs Program participants who are employed in unsubsidized employment. This program emphasizes the importance of improving employment skills and affords former recipients with the opportunity to enhance their wages and career advancement opportunities. Training expenses are limited to \$2,500 and have a two-year time limit. The Jobs Program contracts for these services. In SFY2003, 43 individuals were referred for these services. There were 56 participants in the program in SFY2002.

Postemployment Education Program	SFY2002	SFY2003
	56	43

Postsecondary Education

Postsecondary education allows participants to pursue their educational goals. Unmarried TANF custodial parents may participate full-time in postsecondary education as a work activity as long as the state continues to meet the work rate. Individuals received training and obtained employment in areas such as health care, general business administration, and information technology. In SFY2003, there were 1,184 individuals who were referred for postsecondary education.

Postsecondary Education	SFY2002	SFY2003
	805	1,184

Shelter/Utility Assistance

The Jobs Program offers assistance in the form of shelter/utility assistance to eligible participants who have an emergent need that cannot be met by their own resources and income. In SFY2003, there were 2,064 participants that received shelter/utility assistance.

Shelter/Utility Assistance	SFY2002	SFY2003
	1,812	2,064

Career Preparation

Career Preparation services consist of three tracks designed to assist the participant to prepare for, obtain, and maintain employment. The classes offer enhanced life skills training, job readiness workshops, job development/placement services, and resume preparation services. A total of 2,213 individuals participated in Career Preparation activities during SFY2003.

Career Preparation	SFY2002	SFY2003
	1,489	2,213

Fair Labor Standards Act Supplemental Payments

The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) Supplemental Payment allows a supplement to be paid to TANF Cash Assistance recipients based on the total hours of unpaid work experience per month. This supplemental payment ensures compliance with the minimum wage requirements under federal law. The Department issued 1,896 FLSA supplemental payments totaling \$419,252 in SFY2003.

Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) Supplemental Payments	SFY2002	SFY2003
	\$776,383	\$419,252

Substance Abuse Treatment

The Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. (Families in Recovery Succeeding Together) Program offers comprehensive substance abuse treatment services to families whose substance abuse is a significant barrier to the maintenance, preservation, or reunification of families, or for recipients of Cash Assistance whose substance abuse is a significant barrier to maintaining or obtaining employment.

In SFY2003, there were a total of 3,000 referrals to Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. Of these, 40 Jobs Program participants were referred to the program for substance abuse treatment services. There were 102 Jobs Program participants who were referred for substance abuse treatment in SFY2002.

Jobs Program Referrals for Substance Abuse Treatment	SFY2002	SFY2003
	102	40

Transitional Medical Assistance

Once a Cash Assistance and Medical Assistance recipient transitions from welfare to work one of the significant barriers to maintaining self-sufficiency is the potential loss of health care coverage. Participants who become ineligible for the Medical Assistance under Section 1931 of the Social Security Act due to employment may receive up to 12 months of Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA).

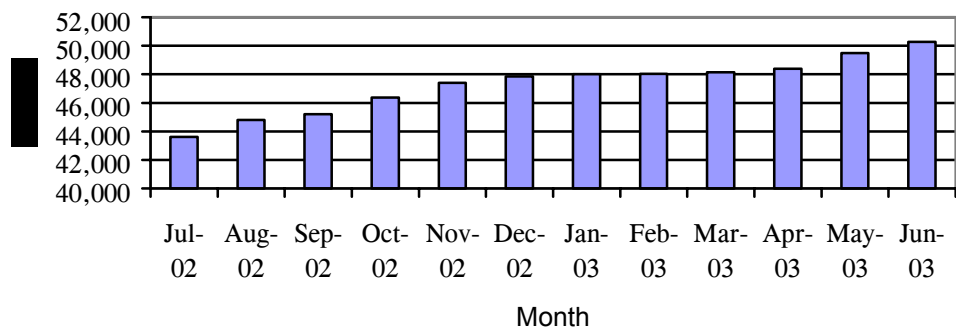
TMA is provided by the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) to eligible participants. An average of 52,175 individuals received TMA each month in SFY2003. This represents a 57 percent increase from SFY2002 when 33,113 individuals received TMA each month.

Monthly Average Number of Individuals Receiving TMA	SFY2002	SFY2003
	33,113	52,175

Section III – Caseload Data

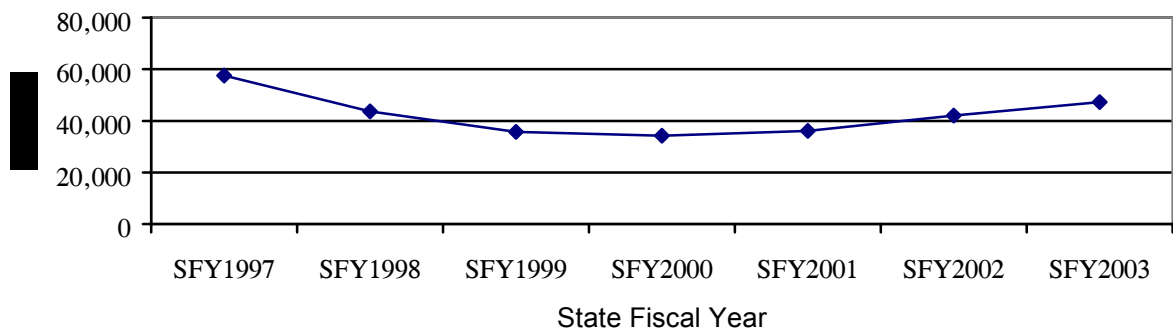
Arizona's Cash Assistance caseload continued to increase during SFY2003. The Cash Assistance caseload increased by approximately 17 percent from June 2002 to June 2003. This marked the third consecutive year of caseload growth. The upward trend in the caseload size may be attributed to a slow economy and the State's population growth. There were 50,280 Cash Assistance cases in June 2003 compared with 42,862 cases in June 2002. The total number of Cash Assistance cases in June 2003 includes 719 two-parent cases, and 1,327 cases with benefits of less than \$100 that were paid with state maintenance of effort (MOE) funds. The chart below shows the combined Cash Assistance caseload for each month during SFY2003.

Cash Assistance Cases



The average monthly Cash Assistance caseload increased to 47,298 in SFY2003. This represents an increase of approximately 12 percent from the previous year. The average monthly Cash Assistance caseload is now at the highest level since SFY1997 when the monthly average was 57,526. The chart below depicts the changes in the average monthly Cash Assistance caseload during recent years. Please turn to Appendix #4 for a detailed breakdown of the changes in the Cash Assistance caseload for each of Arizona's counties during the past two years.

Changes in Average Monthly Caseload



Caseload Trends

The Food Stamp Program caseload increased by 26.2 percent during SFY2003 to 190,954 cases. The General Assistance (GA) caseload decreased by 42.2 percent during SFY2003, declining to 1,941 cases. Medical Assistance (MA) cases increased by 24.8 percent during SFY2003. The following chart shows the changes in the caseloads from June 2002 to June 2003.

Caseloads

Program		June 2002	June 2003	Change
Cash Assistance	Cases*	42,183**	49,534**	+17.4%
	Recipients	107,545**	125,600**	+16.7%
Two-Parent Employment Program	Cases	679**	746**	+9.8%
	Recipients	2,773**	2,911**	+4.9%
Food Stamps	Cases	151,327	190,954	+26.2%
	Recipients	396,129	491,250	+24.0%
General Assistance***	Cases	3,360	1,941	-42.2%
Medical Assistance	Cases	650,077	811,527	+24.8%

Note: Please refer to Appendix #5 and Appendix #6 for additional caseload and demographic information.

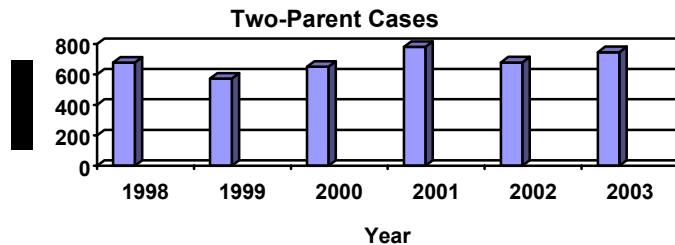
* Includes 19,057 child-only cases in June 2003 and 116,917 child-only cases in June 2002.

** Includes Cash Assistance cases under \$100 paid with state MOE funds.

*** General Assistance and Medical Assistance are one-person cases. The number of recipients is the same as the number of cases for these programs.

Two-Parent Cases

The two-parent caseload increased by approximately ten percent during SFY2003. The two-parent caseload increased to 746 in June 2003. The two-parent caseload was 679 in June 2002. The following chart depicts changes in the two-parent caseload over the past six years.



Child-Only Cases

Child-only cases are those that do not have an adult in the assistance unit. In SFY2003, there were 19,057 child-only cases. The number of child-only cases increased by almost 13 percent from SFY2002 when there were 16,917 child-only cases.

Approximately 37.9 percent of the Cash Assistance caseload in June 2003 were comprised of child-only cases. In June 2002, child-only cases represented 40 percent of the Cash Assistance caseload.

Child-Only Cases	June 2002	June 2003
	16,917	19,057

Length of Time on Cash Assistance

The average stay on assistance in June 2003 was 11.7 months. This represents a decrease from June 2002 when the average length of time on assistance was 12.9 months.

The average length of time on Cash Assistance for adults (excluding child-only cases) was 7.7 months in June 2003. The average stay for adults decreased from June 2002 when it was 8.1 months.

Average Length of Time on Cash Assistance (Months)	June 2002	June 2003
	12.9	11.7

Household Size

The household size of the Cash Assistance caseload is depicted in the following chart. Most of the caseload is comprised of two-person households. Two-person households remain the most common household size. In June 2003, 35.9 percent of the caseload contained two persons. In June 2002, approximately 34.5 percent of the Cash Assistance caseload were comprised of two-person families.

Cash Assistance Household Size



Section IV – EMPOWER

EMPOWER is Arizona's welfare reform program that was implemented in 1995 based upon approval of a federal waiver. The EMPOWER Program was enhanced following passage of the 1996 federal welfare law, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act. Arizona's EMPOWER welfare reform waiver expired on September 30, 2002. Many of the provisions that were a part of Arizona's waiver are allowable under the TANF block grant and remain in effect. An exception is Arizona's 24-month benefit limit within a five-year period for adults. This provision was repealed by the Arizona State Legislature, effective October 1, 2002.

Grant Diversion Program

The Grant Diversion Program offers needy families the opportunity to receive a one-time lump-sum payment to cover an urgent need that presents a barrier to employment. A grant diversion payment is available only once during a 12-month period. Grant Diversion recipients are referred to the Jobs Program for case management and supportive services.

Grant diversions payments were made to just two families during SFY2003. This is a decrease from SFY2002 when seven families were provided with diversion payments. The one-time diversion payments were used for car repairs, and for help finding an apartment near the individual's place of employment.

Grant Diversion Payments	SFY2002	SFY2003
	7	2

Time-Limited Benefits

The Arizona State Legislature repealed the State's 24-month adult Cash Assistance benefit limit, effective October 1, 2002. Adults had been limited to 24 months of benefits within a five-year period since the provision was implemented as a part of the EMPOWER waiver in November 1995. Individuals who are under the age of 18, over the age of 62, disabled, full-time caretaker of a disabled person, currently experiencing an episode of domestic violence that prevents safe participation in work activities, or who participate in JOBStart, were not subject to the 24-month benefit limit. During the first three months of SFY2003, 253 adults were removed from the Cash Assistance grant after reaching their 24-month limit. Arizona now adheres to the federal five-year lifetime benefit limit. No families have yet reached their five-year benefit limit. Please refer to Appendix #7 for data on the 24-month time limit provision by county for SFY2002 and the first three months of SFY2003.

Adults Removed from Cash Assistance Grant After 24-Month Benefit Limit	SFY2002	SFY2003
	913	253*

* Data is for three months. The 24-month benefit limit was repealed effective September 30, 2002.

Request for Extension

Extensions to the 24-month benefit limit were available to an adult who made a good-faith effort to find employment or if needed to complete an education or training program. The Department received 12 requests for an extension of the Cash Assistance benefit limit during the first three months of SFY2003. Extensions were no longer necessary after September 30, 2002, because the 24-month benefit limit was repealed. Two of the extension requests were approved, and 10 were denied. One approval was for a good faith effort to find employment, and one extension approval was granted to allow the individual to complete education.

Extension Requests	SFY2002	SFY2003
	116	12

Family Benefit Cap

The Family Benefit Cap is a feature of Arizona's EMPOWER Redesign. Arizona implemented the Family Benefit Cap in November 1995. The Family Benefit Cap places a limit on a family's grant regardless of the birth of additional children after the parent or relative is receiving Cash Assistance. In SFY2003, 11,709 families were subject to the Family Benefit Cap. This compares to 8,959 families that were subject to the Family Benefit Cap in SFY2002. Below is a chart that shows the number of families subject to the benefit cap in each county.

County	Number of Families (SFY2003)
Apache	598
Cochise	425
Coconino	8193
Gila	315
Graham	124
Greenlee	10
La Paz	78
Maricopa	6,554
Mohave	317
Navajo	120
Pima	2,132
Pinal	787
Santa Cruz	95
Yavapai	163
Yuma	405
Other	44
TOTAL	11,709

As a result of the Family Benefit Cap policy, there were 100,025 cumulative months in which children were not eligible for Cash Assistance in SFY2003. This was an increase from SFY2002 when there were 70,551 cumulative months in which children were not eligible for Cash Assistance benefits. In SFY2003, \$7,201,806 Cash Assistance benefits were not issued due to the Family Benefit Cap policy. For more detailed information about the number of Cash Assistance cases with benefit-capped children, please refer to Appendix #8.

Unwed Minor Parents

EMPOWER Redesign requires unwed minor parents, with some exceptions, to live with an adult in order to receive Cash Assistance. Teen parents and their children may continue to be eligible for Medicaid, Food Stamps, child care, and other supportive services through the Jobs Program.

During SFY2003, approximately 72 teen parents were ineligible for Cash Assistance each month. This compares with 68 teen parents who were ineligible for Cash Assistance each month in SFY2002.

Teen Parents Ineligible for Cash Assistance	SFY2002	SFY2003
	68	72

As a result of the teen parent provision, approximately \$62,136 less Cash Assistance benefits were issued in SFY2003. This compares to \$58,320 less Cash Assistance benefits issued in SFY2002 due to the unwed minor parent policy. Appendix #9 provides details about the total number of months that teen parents are subject to the unwed minor parent policy in each county.

Individual Development Accounts

An Individual Development Account (IDA) is a savings account that allows a Cash Assistance recipient to set aside money for education or training expenses, to purchase a first home, or to start a business. There have been no open IDAs since May 2000. The lack of IDAs may be attributed to the difficulty that Cash Assistance recipients have of finding reserve funds after meeting basic needs.

Sanctions

EMPOWER Redesign sanctions participants who do not comply with work requirements, child support enforcement, immunization, or school attendance.

Sanction Schedule

- First incidence of noncompliance without good cause: participants receive a 25 percent reduction in grant amount.
- Second incidence of noncompliance without good cause: participants receive a 50 percent reduction in grant amount.
- Third incidence of noncompliance without good cause: termination of the Cash Assistance grant.

Approximately 88 percent of the Cash Assistance cases that were closed due to a sanction in SFY2003 were the result of noncompliance with work requirements without good cause. The chart below depicts the reasons for sanction closures in SFY2003.

Reasons Why Cash Assistance Cases Were Closed Due to Sanctions in SFY2003

REASON	7/01	8/01	9/01	10/01	11/01	12/01	1/02	2/02	3/02	4/02	5/02	6/02	Total
Child Support Enforcement Sanction	24	31	20	25	16	6	9	8	11	10	18	9	187
Immunization Sanction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failure to Comply with Jobs Program	92	117	77	85	95	70	93	124	109	155	221	196	1,434
School Attendance	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
TOTAL	116	148	98	110	111	76	102	133	120	165	239	206	1,623

There were 1,623 Cash Assistance cases closed due to sanctions in SFY2003. The number of sanction closures decreased by approximately 18 percent from SFY2002 when there were 1,974 case closures. The number of cases closed due to sanctions has continued to decline each year. There were 3,499 closures in SFY2001 and 6,135 closures in SFY2000.

The lower number of case closures by a sanction may be attributed to steps the Department has taken to work with participants prior to imposition of a sanction. When services are needed, the case manager refers the participant to available service providers. The participant is not subject to sanction during the time they are working with a service provider to address an identified barrier. The Department ensures the participant is given every opportunity to comply with work requirements before a sanction is imposed.

Cases Closed Due to Sanctions	SFY2002	SFY2003
	1,974	1,623

In SFY2003, 2,112 cases were sanctioned with a 25 percent reduction; 1,533 cases with a 50 percent reduction, and 1,623 were closed for a third sanction. The number of cases subject to a 25 percent reduction decreased by approximately 32 percent from SFY2002. The number of 50 percent reduction sanctions also decreased from the previous year. The second level (50 percent) sanctions decreased by approximately 31 percent from SFY2002. Appendix #10 contains a series of charts that provides information about the number of Cash Assistance cases by county impacted by the 25 percent, 50 percent, and case closures due to sanctions in SFY2003 and SFY2002.

Accuracy, Timeliness, and Satisfaction

Payment Accuracy. The Department maintained a high level of Cash Assistance payment accuracy in SFY2003. The accuracy rate for SFY2003 was 95.6 percent. The payment accuracy rate was 96.1 percent in SFY2002.

Cash Assistance Payment Accuracy Rate	SFY2002	SFY2003
	96.1	95.6

Timeliness. The Department's Cash Assistance timeliness rate was 96.5 percent in SFY2003. This compares with a timeliness rate of 97.4 percent in SFY2002.

Cash Assistance Timeliness Rate	SFY2002	SFY2003
	97.4	96.5

Customer Satisfaction. According to the Department's Family Assistance Administration, customer satisfaction survey results for SFY 2003 were 90.2 percent. In SFY2002, the customer satisfaction rate was 90.6 percent. (Note: These rates represent combined responses indicating neutral/somewhat satisfied/very satisfied.)

Customer Satisfaction Rate	SFY2002	SFY2003
	90.6	90.2

Preventing Fraud and Abuse

The Department takes action to prevent fraud and abuse in welfare programs. In SFY2003, there were 44 cases that were referred for prosecution. This represents a decrease from SFY2002 when 66 cases were referred for prosecution.

Cases Referred for Prosecution	SFY2002	SFY2003
	66	44

The benefit dollar amount referred for prosecution in SFY2003 was \$146,976. This compares to \$239,400 in SFY2002.

Dollar Amount Referred for Prosecution	SFY2002	SFY2003
	\$239,400	\$146,976

Section V – Child Care

EMPOWER

With the passage of Laws 1997, Chapter 300, state statute defined child care subsidy eligibility and established service priorities for various populations. Laws 1997, Chapter 300, strengthened the State's child care program by providing child care assistance to families on Cash Assistance who are participating in work activities and to employed families who have recently left welfare. This means that any eligible (i.e. Cash Assistance related) family who needs child care assistance will receive it. This assistance is a significant component of EMPOWER. The impact of the Child Care Program has resulted in the following:

- As of June 30, 2003, there were 46,522 children authorized for child care services in Arizona. This compares with 48,739 in SFY2002.
- State appropriations were not sufficient in SFY03 for the Department to serve all eligible low-income families. Due to increased costs per child in all child care programs and program growth in Cash Assistance and Child Protective Services related child care, the Department was required to implement a waiting list for services in March 2003.

The waiting list applies to low income working (non-Cash Assistance related), teen parents in school and parents in "special circumstances (e.g. in homeless or domestic violence shelters). The waiting list does not apply to Cash Assistance recipients, those eligible for Transitional Child Care (TCC) or families receiving services as a component of a Child Protective Services Case Plan. As of June 30, 2003, there were 2,456 eligible families representing 4,838 children on the waiting list for child care services.

- As a result of the necessity to implement the waiting list, the low income program (non-Cash Assistance related) experienced the most significant change in caseload growth. This program serves families that are not receiving Cash Assistance. In June 2002, there were 29,051 children authorized for child care services. In June 2003, there were 25,453 children authorized for child care services. This is a 12.4 percent decrease from SFY2002 to SFY2003 and was directly related to the implementation of the waiting list.
- TCC recognizes the importance of child care to families leaving welfare for work. TCC allows Cash Assistance recipients who lose cash benefits because of employment to receive up to 24 months of TCC as long as they meet income eligibility requirements. Families are eligible for child care subsidies so that they may maintain employment and reduce the likelihood of returning to welfare.

After two years, if families are still eligible for services, they continue to receive child care assistance through the low-income working child care program. The average monthly number of children authorized to receive first and second year TCC grew from 9,327 in SFY2002 to 9,930 in SFY2003, or an increase of 6.5 percent.

- The average monthly number of children served in all child care programs was 38,226 in SFY2000, 40,093 in SFY2001, 40,700 in SFY2002 and 42,725* in SFY 2003. This represents a five percent increase from SFY2002 to SFY2003 (even taking into account the existence of the waiting list).
- In SFY2000, the average monthly payment per child for all child care programs was \$246.32; in SFY2001 it was \$246.69; in SFY2002, \$272.54; and in SFY03, \$289.25*. The significant increase in the average monthly payment per child between SFY2001 and SFY2002 was the result of a legislatively-approved adjustment to the Department's maximum reimbursement rate that occurred in October 2001. At that time, maximum reimbursement rates were adjusted to allow reimbursement up to the 75th percentile of the 1998 Child Care Market Rate Survey. There have been no further adjustments since that time.
- In SFY1999, the Arizona Child Care Program expended \$97 million, in SFY2000 expenditures were \$119.3 million, in SFY2001 expenditures were \$125 million, in SFY2002 expenditures were \$141.8 million, and in SFY2003 expenditures were \$155.9* million. (These amounts include expenditures for client services and "quality set aside activities".) This represents a 23 percent increase in dollars expended from SFY1999 to SFY2000, a 4.8 percent increase from SFY2000 to SFY2001, 13.4 percent increase from SFY2001 to SFY2002, and a 9.9 percent increase from SFY 2002 to SFY2003. Please refer to Appendix #2 for a further depiction of overall Child Care Program expenditures.
- The amount of co-payments that parents made toward the cost of care was \$10.2 million in SFY1999, \$12.8 million in SFY2000, \$14.1 million in both SFY2001 and SFY2002, and \$14.7 million in 2003. This is a 44 percent increase in required co-payments from SFY1999 to SFY2003. In addition to these required co-payments, parents are also responsible for any charges that result from a provider's rates being above the allowable state reimbursement maximums and/or other charges a provider may require (e.g. registration or extra activity fees).
- Required co-payments are based on a family's gross income. Refer to Appendix 3 for Child Care Assistance Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Chart & Fee Schedule.

***Note:** Child care data cited in this report includes statistical information that encompasses children authorized and payments made for both the Department and Arizona Works child care programs. Data also has been adjusted from the previous Welfare Reform Annual Report to reflect updated data from previous years. Additionally, data reported for SFY2003 may in some instances be estimated, as final data was still being compiled at the time this report was published.

The Child Care Program continues to play a vital role in EMPOWER by helping families achieve and maintain self sufficiency and by providing leadership in the area of services to families and children.

Increasing the Supply of Child Care Providers

With welfare reform being undertaken at both the federal and state level, the Department anticipated that an increased number of families would require child care. To assist communities in addressing the need of an adequate supply of quality child care, the Department initiated the following projects.

Arizona Early Childhood Business Initiative Partnerships: In SFY1998, the Child Care Administration (CCA) began a new initiative with contractors in Phoenix, Tucson, and Flagstaff. As part of this initiative, Department clients and individuals from the general public, who have an interest in and an aptitude for child care, were able to receive a two-week training in early childhood education. Child care group homes and centers benefit from having potential employees who have completed ten training modules that focus on the basics of working in the child care industry. This training also assists people interested in opening a child care business in their home.

The projects in Phoenix and Tucson were successful in recruiting and attracting trainees to the course and, as a result, in SFY2002 the Department expanded the service to have the training available in all counties. In SFY2003, 360 individuals completed the training course, which is now referred to as “Child Care Professional Training”.

CCA recently awarded a contract to update the training curriculum in order to include current information regarding early brain development, early care and education best practices, and state standards. The curriculum will also now be translated into Spanish. It is anticipated that the new curriculum will be put into use in February 2004.

Home Recruitment Contracts: To assist in meeting the increasing demand for child care in rural and low-income urban areas, the Department's CCA has contracts with community-based organizations in all 15 Arizona counties to recruit and provide orientation and training to individuals interested in becoming Department-certified family child care providers. As a result of the contracts that were renewed in SFY2003, 499 certified child care homes became available.

Assisting JOBS Families in Finding Care: The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 maintains that parents may not be sanctioned if unable to work when the single custodial parent has demonstrated inability to obtain child care for one or more of the following reasons: (1) unavailability of appropriate child care within a reasonable distance from the individual’s home or work, (2) unavailability or unsuitability of informal child care by a relative or other arrangements, or (3) unavailability of appropriate and affordable formal child care arrangements.

The Department's Jobs Administration and CCA have policies and procedures in place to assist families who are having difficulty in finding care. In SFY2003, CCA received 14,164 referrals from the Jobs Administration requesting child care services for eligible clients. Of this number, there were only six instances when child care was determined to be unavailable.

Improving the Quality of Child Care

Enhanced Reimbursement for Accredited Child Care Providers: Beginning in SFY2000, child care providers who have achieved national accreditation, as well as child care home providers who have received their National Child Development Associate credential with an endorsement in Family Child Care, became eligible for the higher Department reimbursement (up to 10 percent higher). These enhanced reimbursement rates allow the Department the ability to expand and maintain the number and quality of child care providers who contracted with the Department, and therefore, are available to provide services to eligible families.

The availability of these services brings higher quality care within reach of more low-income families who must pay the difference between the Department rate and the actual provider rate. Originally, an appropriation (\$500,000 TANF transfer to CCDF) was provided to the Department to offer the enhanced rate.

In SFY2002, the appropriation transfer of TANF to CCDF for the enhanced reimbursement was eliminated by the State Legislature. However, the Department has continued to offer the enhanced rate by utilizing CCDF quality set-aside funding, which may be used for activities such as enhanced rates.

The Department's child care automated system tracks this incentive rate by provider and by payment for each child. In SFY2003, the average monthly number of children subsidized with the enhanced reimbursement was 2,400* with an average monthly incentive of \$33.60* per child. As of June 30, 2003, more than 100 providers met the requirements for the enhanced rate out of a total of 3,000 Department-contracted child care providers (1,500 DHS-licensed centers and DHS-certified group homes, and 1,500 Department-certified child care homes).

***Note:** Child care data cited in this report includes statistical information that encompasses children authorized and payments made for both the Department and Arizona Works child care programs. Data also has been adjusted from the previous Welfare Reform Annual Report to reflect updated data from previous years. Additionally, data reported for SFY2003 may in some instances be estimated, as final data was still being compiled at the time this report was published.

Child Care Provider Registry for Unregulated Providers: As a result of statutory changes enacted by the State Legislature, in April 2002 the Department implemented changes in the qualifications an unregulated child care provider would have to meet prior to being listed with the Department-funded Child Care Resource & Referral (CCR&R) system. In order to be registered with the CCR&R, an otherwise unregulated provider must now be fingerprinted through the Department of Public Safety and the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), undergo a Child Protective Services background check, show proof of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and First Aid training, and certify that pools are fenced and locked and that guns and ammunition are stored separately and locked.

The Registry will enhance the confidence of parents, who choose to use an unregulated provider listed with the CCR&R, by identifying that certain minimal standards have been met. As of June 30, 2003, over 700 providers have met the new standards and are listed on this CCR&R Registry.

Arizona Self Study Project (ASSP): This service provides resources to assist child care providers to improve the services they offer to children and to pursue national accreditation. This contracted service now allows 150 child care providers to be enrolled in the ASSP on an annual basis.

Opportunities for Child Care Provider Training: The Department, through CCDF funding, has multiple contracts with community-based organizations and community colleges and universities to provide training to child care providers. Available training courses include the Child Development Associate (CDA) project, a statewide infant/toddler training institute, technical assistance and training to programs serving children with special needs, and a variety of other early education training topics. In SFY2003, over 14,800 individuals participated in these training courses.

Professional Development Registry. The Department, utilizing CCDF funding, has initiated the Statewide Child Care and Early Education Development System (S*CCEEDS). S*CCEEDS documents and tracks the education and work experience of child care practitioners via a career ladder system. S*CCEEDS is a component of a larger initiative of the Arizona School Readiness Board to elevate the child care field in the eyes of the consumer, ensure access to educational opportunities, and increase the wages and benefits offered to individuals interested in a career in child care.

S*CCEEDS verifies trainer qualifications and evaluates potential trainings to ensure that Early Care and Education core knowledge elements and competencies are met. S*CCEEDS became operational in August 2002. Through June 30, 2003, 459 practitioners, 87 trainers, and 143 trainings have been registered in the System.

Section VI – TANF-Related Programs and Services

Arizona uses Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds to support a variety of programs and services that meet the four goals of the 1996 federal welfare laws. These include services for families and children in crisis, tribal initiatives, and marriage and communication skills workshops that strengthen families.

Short-Term Crisis Services and Emergency Shelter Services

TANF funding is used to provide assistance to persons who have an emergent basic need that cannot be met immediately by their own income or resources. Funding for the Short-Term Crisis Services is used for crisis assistance and case management services.

Crisis Assistance

Measure	Households Participating SFY2002	Households Participating SFY2003
Utility Assistance Payments	824	1,004
Eviction Prevention/Mortgage Payments	4,392	3,644
Special Needs	71	84
Total	5,287	4,732

Homeless Emergency Shelter

Persons Receiving Shelter Services	SFY2002	SFY2003
	28,300	27,891

Domestic Violence Emergency and Transitional Shelter

Measure	Women and Children SFY2002	Women and Children SFY2003
Sheltered in Crisis Shelters	8,539	9,101
Sheltered in Transitional Shelters	412	389
Counseling Hours in Shelter	85,553	127,983

Child Welfare Data

The Department uses TANF funds to support a variety of services that help ensure the safety of Arizona's children. There were 34,796 reports of child abuse and neglect in SFY2003. This represents an increase of approximately one percent from SFY2002. The substantiation rate in SFY2003 was 10 percent.

Number of Substantiated Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect

	Total Number of Reports	Total Number of Reports Subject to Substantiation	Number of Substantiated Reports	Substantiation Rate
SFY2002	34,327	24,432	3,750	15%
SFY2003*	34,796	25,851	2,514	10%

*SFY2003 data is not finalized. The number of reports subject to substantiation is finalized 90 days after the end of the year. The number of substantiated reports are finalized nine months after the end of the year.

Family Builders

The Family Builders Program allows Child Protective Services to refer selected low, or potential, risk child abuse reports to a network of community-based providers, in four counties in Arizona, for family assessments, case management, and services after triage by CPS. The program uses a strength-based, family-centered practice approach as opposed to an investigative approach and seeks to reduce the recurrences of subsequent substantiated child abuse and neglect reports.

Services provided may include family assessment, case management, child care, behavioral health, financial assistance/supplies, emergency shelter services, parenting skills training, housing search and relocation, recreation, transportation, intensive family preservation, and substance abuse/detoxification.

In SFY2003, the Department served approximately 1,930 families using TANF and other federal funds. In SFY2002, the Department served approximately 2,574 families with TANF funds and other federal funds. On average, 27 percent of the participants served in SFY2003 were married.

Families Served	SFY2002	SFY2003
	2,574	1,930

Homeless Youth Intervention Program

The Homeless Youth Intervention Program provides services to homeless youth who are not served by the State's CPS. The program provides 24-hour crisis services, family reunification, job training and employment assistance, assistance in obtaining shelter, a transitional and independent living program, and any other additional services that the Department determines appropriate to meet the needs for the homeless youth to achieve self-sufficiency.

In SFY2003, the program received 141 referrals, and 138 were approved for services. Of those 138 approvals, 51 were males and 87 females. In SFY2002, the program received 167 referrals, and 162 were approved for services. Of the 162 approvals, 40 were males and 122 were females.

Youths Served	SFY2002	SFY2003
	162	141

Permanent Guardianship Subsidy

The Permanent Guardianship Subsidy Program provides a monthly subsidy to permanent guardians who are non-parent relatives as defined in State statute. During SFY2003, 833 participants received a subsidy. This compares with 652 participants who received a subsidy in SFY2002.

Permanent Guardianship Subsidy Participants	SFY2002	SFY2003
	652	833

Lay and Legal Advocacy for Domestic Violence Victims

Arizona uses TANF funds to provide legal and lay-legal advocacy services for domestic violence victims and their children who have an income of less than 250 percent of the Federal Poverty level (FPL). The legal and lay-legal advocacy services include a range of legal assistance covering all civil matters that assist the victims and their children to become safe and self-sufficient. Attorneys and lay-legal advocates provide these services. The outreach for the services includes domestic violence programs and extends beyond shelters, since not all victims in need of legal assistance contact the domestic violence programs. The services also target under-served populations including rural, Native American, immigrant, and non-English speaking populations.

Number of Victims Served and Type of Service	SFY2002	SFY2003
Victims receiving services in self-help clinics	3,095	3,216
Number of self-help clinics	260	456
Victims receiving services from attorney or paralegal	5,002	3,551
Victims receiving services from lay and legal advocates	2,104	2,034
TOTAL – Victims Served	10,201	8,801

Out-of-Wedlock Births

The teen birth rate in Arizona continued to decrease. The teen birth rate per 1,000 births in Arizona was 63.3 in 2001. This compares with 67.6 in 2000. The teen birth rate in Arizona declined by 21.6 percent from 1991 to 2001. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), teen birth rates are at their lowest rate in more than 60 years. Although the rates are falling at a faster rate than the national average, the rate among girls aged 15 to 19 in Arizona is still higher than the national average. The following chart compares the Arizona teen birth rate to the national teen birth rate for this age group. Arizona's decrease from 1991 to 2000 is less than the national average by slightly more than five percentage points.

BIRTH RATES FOR TEENS 15-19 YEARS OF AGE

Births per 1000

	1991	2000	2001	Percent Change 1991-2001
Arizona	80.7	67.6	63.3	-21.6%
United States	62.1	48.7	45.8	-26.2%

Source: DHHS National Center for Health Statistics

The chart below compares Arizona's non-marital births for the past five years. The percentage of non-marital births increased slightly to 40.2 percent in 2002.

NON-MARITAL BIRTHS

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Non-Marital Births	29,924	31,272	33,438	33,583	35,116
Non-Marital Birth Percentage	38.4%	38.8%	39.3%	39.4%	40.2%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services

Beginning in SFY1997, the Arizona State Legislature appropriated \$2 million of TANF funds annually to the Department for a Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program. The Department entered into an Interagency Service Agreement (ISA) with the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS), the State entity responsible for such programs, to administer the State's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program. In SFY2002, the State Legislature appropriated the funding for the program directly to DHS since TANF funds were no longer available. DHS utilized federal Title V, Section 510(b) abstinence grant funds, Tobacco Tax and proposition 204 (Tobacco Settlement) funds to continue the program for SFY2003.

For SFY2003, DHS awarded contracts to 16 community-based organizations for programs to promote sexual abstinence until marriage. Organizations that were funded include health centers, educational institutions, faith-based and community-based organizations, and community partnerships. A listing of the funded programs by county, and a description of their program for each organization, is included in Appendix #11.

Tribal Welfare Reform Activities

Hopi Tribal TANF Program. The Hopi Tribe has had an approved Tribal TANF program since May 2001. The tribe is working closely with the Department to transition the program and cases over to the tribe by October 1, 2003. However, the tribe will contract with the Department to continue conducting TANF eligibility for Hopi TANF cases, while the Hopi Tribal TANF program conducts intensive case management activities to support the clients during their transition off of welfare benefits.

Navajo Nation TANF Program. The Navajo Nation has had an approved Tribal TANF program since October 2000. The tribe opened their tribal TANF program doors in March 2002. The Department successfully transferred all state-managed TANF cases involving Navajo families over to the Navajo Nation TANF Program by the end of December 2002. The Department will continue to provide technical support and assistance.

Pascua Yaqui Tribal TANF Program. The Pascua Yaqui Tribe has had an approved Tribal TANF program since November 1997. The Pascua Yaqui Tribe opted to contract back with the Department to provide services based on tribal policies. The Department continues to provide technical support and assistance at the tribe's request.

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community TANF Program (SRPMIC). In July 1999, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community began operating their TANF program. The State continues to administer the Food Stamps and Medical Assistance programs. SRPMIC is the only Tribe that currently has all of its welfare reform programs, including state-administered programs, in one building on the reservation.

White Mountain Apache Tribal TANF Program. The White Mountain Apache Tribe has had an approved Tribal TANF program since April 1998. The tribe is working closely with the Department to transition the TANF program operations over to the tribe by October 1, 2003. The Department is working with the tribe to co-locate state-administered program within the tribal social services department to ensure quality and efficient customer service to tribal members.

Other Tribal TANF Programs. The Department respects the sovereignty of tribes and supports their efforts to become more autonomous. Other Arizona tribes, such as the Tohono O’Odham and San Carlos Apache, have expressed interest in developing Tribal TANF plans. The Department is working with representatives from these governments to offer assistance in the development and implementation of their Tribal TANF programs.

The Department is also entering into Intergovernmental Agreements with the Hopi, San Carlos Apache, and White Mountain Apache tribes to operate tribal TANF employment programs. These three tribes will assume responsibility for Jobs case management and delivery of supportive services to assist their tribal members in the work participation component of welfare reform.

Marriage and Communication Skills

Arizona continued to be a leader in the effort to promote healthy marriages and strong families. The State uses TANF funds for marriage and communication skills workshops that are designed to promote communication and relationship skills for couples who are planning to marry or who are already married. During SFY2003, six organizations provided the workshops in ten of Arizona’s 15 counties. More than 590 workshops were conducted since the program started. Over 1,590 couples attended the workshops, and 1,171 of these couples completed the course since August 2001.

Number of Marriage Workshops	SFY2002	SFY2003
	220	370

Couples were required to pay 15 percent of the cost of the workshop. Parents whose income was below 150 percent of the FPL qualified for a voucher that paid for the cost of the workshops. Vouchers were provided to 40 couples during SFY2003.

Vouchers Issued	SFY2002	SFY2003
	33	40

The Department developed and began distributing a *Marriage Handbook* during SFY2002. The *Marriage Handbook* is provided free of charge to marriage license applicants and is distributed by the Clerks of the County Court. Over 91,700 copies in English and 15,800 copies in Spanish have been provided to the Clerks of the County Court since the start of the program. A copy of the *Marriage Handbook* is also available on the Department’s web page www.de.state.az.us/marriage.

Section VII - Arizona Works

Laws 1997, Chapter 300, established the Arizona Works pilot program. Arizona Works is a welfare employment program that is operated by a private contractor. The legislation created the Arizona Works Agency Procurement Board to receive proposals and award a contract with a private entity. On January 11, 1999, the Board awarded a contract to MAXIMUS, Inc. The project was implemented on April 1, 1999. The pilot operated primarily in the eastern portion of Maricopa County, and also operated for a short period of time in Greenlee County during SFY2002.

Effective October 1, 2002, the Arizona Works pilot program was modified to exclude eligibility functions. The Arizona Works contractor retained responsibility for employment and training and case management activities. The chart below summarizes the composition of the Arizona Works caseload and employment placement activity from July 2002 through September 2002.

Arizona Works

Caseload and Employment Placement Activity

July 2002– September 2002

	JULY	AUG	SEPT
TOTAL TANF CASES	4,449	4,678	5,032
TOTAL CHILD ONLY CASES	2,015	2,079	2,173
TOTAL FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENTS IN THE MONTH*	19	22	13
TOTAL PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENTS IN THE MONTH*	52	13	8

*NOTE: These numbers relate to unsubsidized job placements as defined by Arizona Works legislation. The numbers may not allow for a direct comparison with other programs.

Appendices

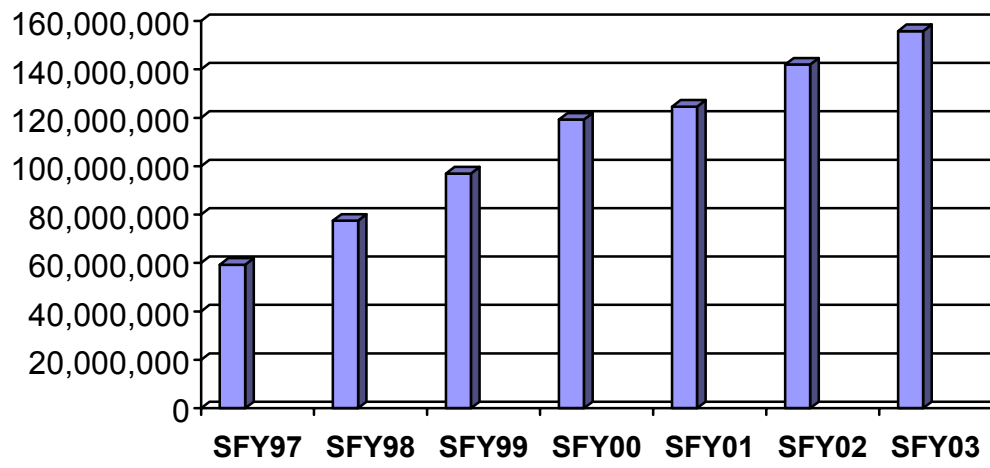
- Appendix 1 Transportation Assistance
- Appendix 2 Child Care Program Expenditures
- Appendix 3 Child Care Assistance Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Chart & Fee Schedule
- Appendix 4 Average Cash Assistance Cases, Recipients, Payments by County
- Appendix 5 Cash Assistance Caseload Demographics
- Appendix 6 Food Stamps, General Assistance, and Medical Assistance Caseload Data
- Appendix 7 Two-Year EMPOWER Time Limit Data
- Appendix 8 Cash Assistance Cases with Family Benefit Cap Children
- Appendix 9 Teen Parents Not Eligible for Cash Assistance Due to Minor Parent Provisions
- Appendix 10 Cash Assistance Cases - Sanction Data
- Appendix 11 Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs

Transportation Assistance

COUNTY	SFY2002	SFY2003
APACHE	378	662
COCHISE	1,476	946
COCONINO	407	278
GILA	636	595
GRAHAM	606	249
GREENLEE	73	31
LA PAZ	166	97
MARICOPA	7,468	7,182
MOHAVE	1,262	797
NAVAJO	761	661
PIMA	6,027	4,648
PINAL	1,442	843
SANTA CRUZ	420	262
YAVAPAI	557	292
YUMA	1,440	1,004
TOTAL	23,119	18,547

Unduplicated Count

Child Care Program Expenditures



Appendix #3

CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE GROSS MONTHLY INCOME ELIGIBILITY CHART & FEE SCHEDULE
(EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2002)

Family Size ↓	<u>FEE LEVEL 1 (L1)</u> INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 85% FPL*	<u>FEE LEVEL 2 (L2)</u> INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 100% FPL*	<u>FEE LEVEL 3 (L3)</u> INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 135% FPL*	<u>FEE LEVEL 4 (L4)</u> INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 145% FPL*	<u>FEE LEVEL 5 (L5)</u> INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 155% FPL*	<u>FEE LEVEL 6 (L6)</u> INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 165% FPL*
1	0 – 629	630 – 739	740 – 998	999 – 1,072	1,073 – 1,146	1,147 – 1,220
2	0 – 846	847 – 995	996 – 1,344	1,345 – 1,443	1,444 – 1,543	1,544 – 1,642
3	0 – 1,065	1,066 – 1,252	1,253 – 1,691	1,692 – 1,816	1,817 – 1,941	1,942 – 2,066
4	0 – 1,283	1,284 – 1,509	1,510 – 2,038	2,039 – 2,189	2,190 – 2,339	2,340 – 2,490
5	0 – 1,501	1,502 – 1,765	1,766 – 2,383	2,384 – 2,560	2,561 – 2,736	2,737 – 2,913
6	0 – 1,719	1,720 – 2,022	2,023 – 2,730	2,731 – 2,932	2,933 – 3,135	3,136 – 3,337
7	0 – 1,938	1,939 – 2,279	2,280 – 3,077	3,078 – 3,305	3,306 – 3,533	3,534 – 3,761
8	0 – 2,155	2,156 – 2,535	2,536 – 3,423	3,424 – 3,676	3,677 – 3,930	3,931 – 4,183
9	0 – 2,374	2,375 – 2,792	2,793 – 3,770	3,771 – 4,049	4,050 – 4,328	4,329 – 4,607
10	0 – 2,592	2,593 – 3,049	3,050 – 4,117	4,118 – 4,422	4,423 – 4,726	4,727 – 5,031
11	0 – 2,810	2,811 – 3,305	3,306 – 4,462	4,463 – 4,793	4,794 – 5,123	5,124 – 5,454
12	0 – 3,028	3,029 – 3,562	3,563 – 4,809	4,810 – 5,165	5,166 – 5,522	5,523 – 5,878

MINIMUM REQUIRED CO-PAYMENTS

1st child in care	full day = \$1.00 part day = \$.50	full day = \$2.00 part day = \$1.00	full day = \$3.00 part day = \$1.50	full day = \$5.00 part day = \$2.50	full day = \$7.00 part day = \$3.50	full day = \$10.00 part day = \$5.00
2nd child in care	full day = \$.50 part day = \$.25	full day = \$1.00 part day = \$.50	full day = \$1.50 part day = \$.75	full day = \$2.50 part day = \$1.25	full day = \$3.50 part day = \$1.75	full day = \$5.00 part day = \$2.50
3rd child in care	full day = \$.50 part day = \$.25	full day = \$1.00 part day = \$.50	full day = \$1.50 part day = \$.75	full day = \$2.50 part day = \$1.25	full day = \$3.50 part day = \$1.75	full day = \$5.00 part day = \$2.50

No minimum required co-pay for 4th {or more} child in care. Full day = six or more hours; part day = less than six hours.

Families receiving child care assistance based upon involvement with Child Protective Services/Foster Care, the JOBS Program, the Arizona Works Program or those who are receiving cash assistance and who are employed, may not have an assigned fee level and may not have a minimum required co-payment. However, all families may be responsible for charges above the Minimum Required Co-Payments if a provider's rates exceed allowable state reimbursement maximums and/or the provider has other additional charges.

* Federal Poverty Level (FPL)

AVERAGE CASH ASSISTANCE CASES, RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS BY COUNTY* - SFY2003

COUNTY	AVERAGE CASES PER MONTH	AVERAGE RECIPIENTS PER MONTH	AVERAGE TOTAL PAYMENTS PER MONTH	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER CASE	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT	TOTAL PAYMENTS
APACHE	284	799	\$77,163	\$273.79	\$96.55	\$925,956
COCHISE	1,336	3,306	\$365,903	\$273.83	\$110.68	\$4,390,481
COCONINO	516	1,335	\$144,773	\$280.79	\$108.48	\$1,737,274
GILA	876	2,302	\$249,900	\$285.19	\$108.58	\$2,998,799
GREENLEE	74	185	\$21,314	\$288.36	\$115.53	\$255,773
GRAHAM	496	1,186	\$136,519	\$275.15	\$115.13	\$1,638,232
LA PAZ	235	630	\$66,187	\$281.85	\$104.99	\$794,240
MARICOPA	24,910	63,360	\$7,007,911	\$281.33	\$110.60	\$84,094,936
MOHAVE	1,603	3,868	\$441,851	\$275.68	\$114.25	\$5,302,214
NAVAJO	1,603	4,184	\$449,078	\$280.09	\$107.33	\$5,388,941
PIMA	8,387	21,011	\$2,346,997	\$279.82	\$111.70	\$28,163,965
PINAL	2,391	6,463	\$675,670	\$282.54	\$104.55	\$8,108,040
SANTA CRUZ	377	973	\$103,990	\$275.96	\$106.88	\$1,247,879
YAVAPAI	801	1,853	\$214,532	\$267.69	\$115.78	\$2,574,381
YUMA	1,413	3,649	\$391,975	\$277.32	\$107.42	\$4,703,701
TOTAL	45,300	115,104	\$12,693,763	\$280.22	\$110.28	\$152,325,172

*Excludes two-parent households and unduplicated cases, recipients, and payments.

NOTE: Navajo Nation started their own TANF Program in March 2002.

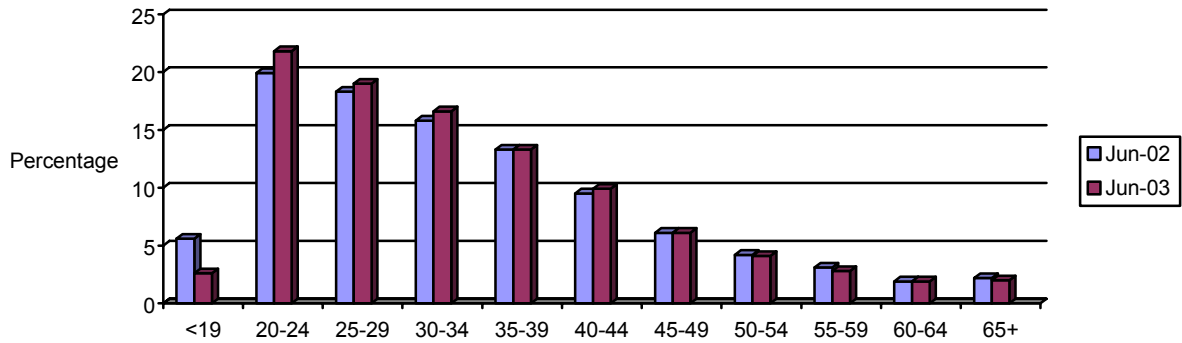
AVERAGE CASH ASSISTANCE CASES, RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS BY COUNTY* - SFY2002

COUNTY	AVERAGE CASES PER MONTH	AVERAGE RECIPIENTS PER MONTH	AVERAGE TOTAL PAYMENTS PER MONTH	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER CASE	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT	TOTAL PAYMENTS
APACHE	1,732	5,265	462,780	\$267.25	\$87.90	\$5,553,363
COCHISE	1,303	3,255	349,293	\$268.00	\$107.32	\$4,191,520
COCONINO	955	2,733	263,002	\$275.27	\$96.24	\$3,156,018
GILA	848	2,217	238,654	\$281.57	\$107.67	\$2,863,846
GREENLEE	68	162	19,075	\$282.24	\$117.93	\$228,894
GRAHAM	487	1,159	131,228	\$269.65	\$113.23	\$1,574,733
LA PAZ	200	518	55,042	\$275.56	\$106.29	\$660,509
MARICOPA	20,086	50,543	5,678,932	\$282.74	\$112.36	\$68,147,182
MOHAVE	1,385	3,347	373,721	\$269.80	\$111.67	\$4,484,656
NAVAJO	2,331	6,419	634,680	\$272.23	\$98.88	\$7,616,164
PIMA	7,360	18,465	2,022,755	\$274.85	\$109.55	\$24,273,063
PINAL	2,080	5,648	583,345	\$280.45	\$103.28	\$7,000,144
SANTA CRUZ	369	971	100,459	\$272.25	\$103.42	\$1,205,509
YAVAPAI	760	1,757	198,486	\$261.08	\$113.00	\$2,381,833
YUMA	1,273	3,308	344,721	\$270.38	\$104.22	\$4,136,654
TOTAL	41,236	105,763	11,456,174	\$277.82	\$108.32	\$137,474,088

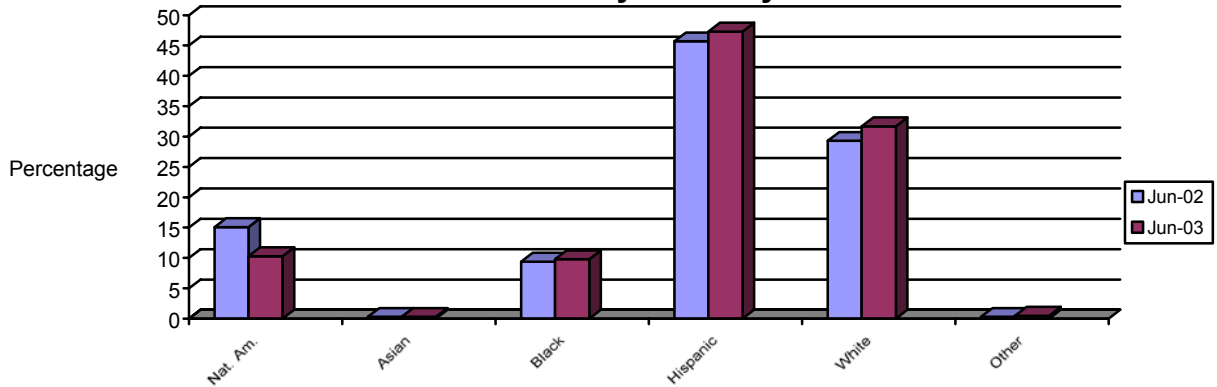
*Excludes two-parent households and unduplicated cases, recipients, and payments.

CASH ASSISTANCE CASELOAD DEMOGRAPHICS

**Distribution of TANF Cases by
Age of Head of Household**



TANF Cases by Ethnicity

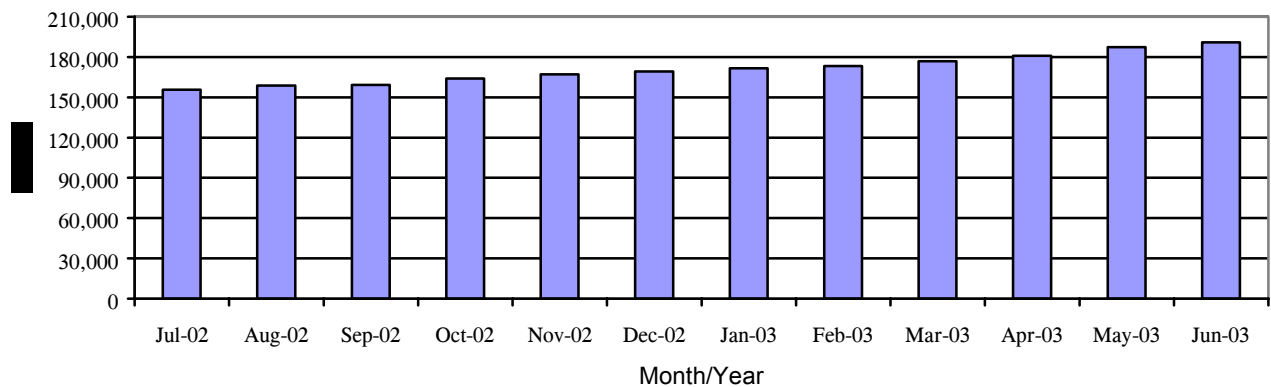


Appendix #6

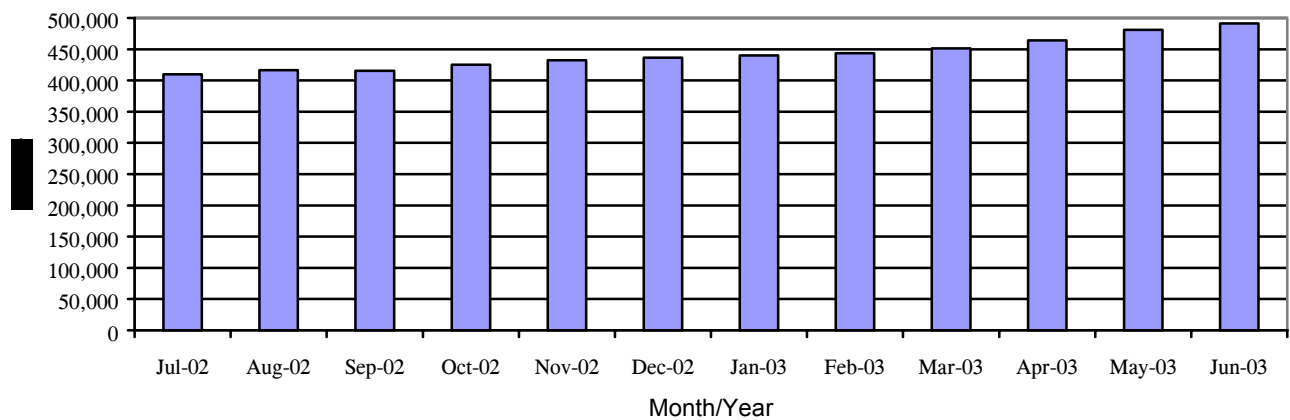
FOOD STAMPS, GENERAL ASSISTANCE, AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE CASELOAD DATA

The following four charts show the caseload changes in Food Stamps (Cases and Recipients), General Assistance, and Medical Assistance cases.

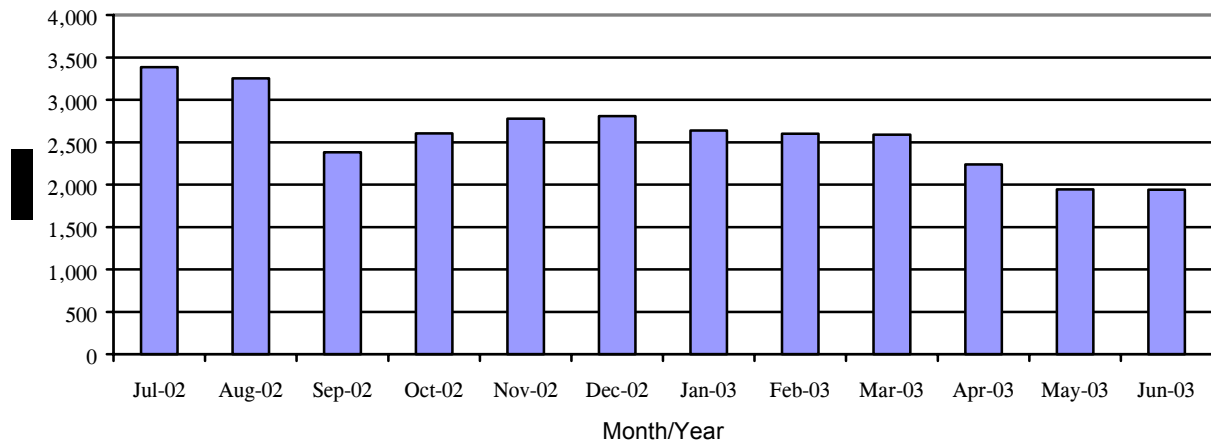
Food Stamp Cases



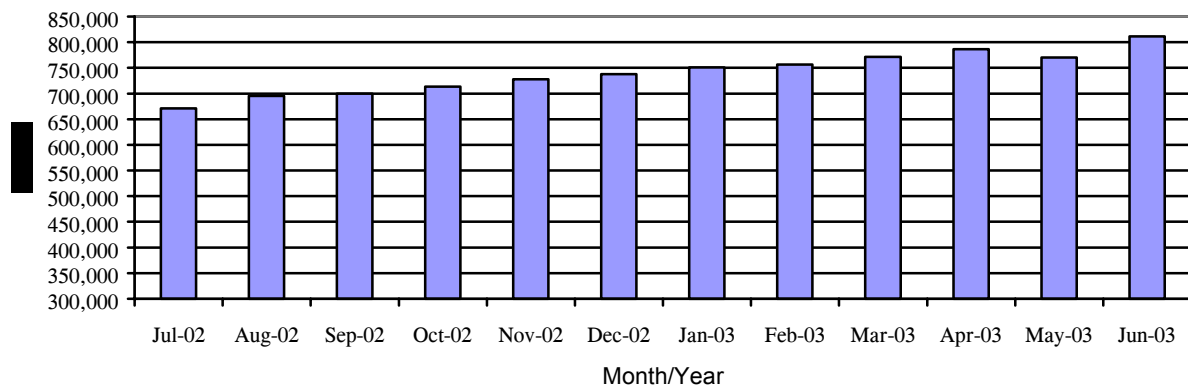
Food Stamp Recipients



General Assistance Cases



Medical Assistance Cases



**TWO-YEAR EMPOWER TIME LIMIT DATA
CASH ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS REMOVED FROM THE GRANT - SFY2003**

COUNTY	Jul-02	Aug-02	Sep-02	Oct-02	Nov-02	Dec-02	Jan-03	Feb-03	Mar-03	Apr-03	May-03	Jun-03	TOTAL
APACHE	3	3	1										7
COCHISE	5	2	2										9
COCONINO	4	0	1										5
GILA	1	0	0										1
GREENLEE	0	0	1										1
GRAHAM	0	1	1										2
LA PAZ	1	0	2										3
MARICOPA	59	31	54										144
MOHAVE	7	6	1										14
NAVAJO	0	0	0										0
PIMA	32	19	32										83
PINAL	4	3	5										12
SANTA CRUZ	2	0	0										2
YAVAPAI	1	2	2										5
YUMA	4	4	9										17
OTHER	0	0	0										0
TOTAL	123	71	111										305

A.R.S. §46-294 eliminated the 24-month time limit effective October 2002.

TWO-YEAR EMPOWER TIME LIMIT DATA
CASH ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS REMOVED FROM THE GRANT - SFY2002

COUNTY	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01	Oct-01	Nov-01	Dec-01	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	TOTAL
APACHE	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	6
COCHISE	5	5	4	4	3	6	3	7	1	3	4	4	49
COCONINO	1	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	3	2	0	14
GILA	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	11
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
GRAHAM	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	7
LA PAZ	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	7
MARICOPA	31	28	29	20	35	35	26	35	32	37	56	43	407
MOHAVE	4	1	4	5	3	5	2	3	1	1	4	4	37
NAVAJO	2	3	1	4	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	16
PIMA	18	14	14	15	30	17	25	22	8	14	29	17	223
PINAL	7	5	7	5	3	4	4	10	5	3	9	7	69
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	9
YAVAPAI	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	9
YUMA	1	4	3	6	7	3	1	2	1	4	3	10	45
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	71	64	68	68	91	77	64	82	52	69	115	92	913

CASH ASSISTANCE CASES WITH FAMILY BENEFIT CAP CHILDREN - SFY2003

COUNTY	Jul-02	Aug-02	Sep-02	Oct-02	Nov-02	Dec-02	Jan-03	Feb-03	Mar-03	Apr-03	May-03	Jun-03	TOTAL
APACHE	29	28	30	29	32	31	33	30	30	30	28	28	358
COCHISE	292	305	300	308	312	334	328	328	316	310	323	340	3,796
COCONINO	52	55	50	51	53	54	51	45	47	37	38	42	575
GILA	186	200	213	231	244	252	260	259	253	246	264	251	2,859
GREENLEE	2	1	3	6	7	8	8	9	8	9	10	11	82
GRAHAM	56	65	64	78	75	84	89	86	87	88	94	95	961
LA PAZ	40	44	43	53	50	52	51	51	54	57	64	57	616
MARICOPA	3,850	3,999	4,105	4,512	4,712	4,904	5,019	5,133	5,278	5,403	5,577	5,641	58,133
MOHAVE	150	161	169	176	188	184	184	186	175	191	185	195	2,144
NAVAJO	58	58	56	63	70	66	71	80	72	73	80	84	831
PIMA	1,274	1,361	1,393	1,406	1,428	1,460	1,506	1,536	1,548	1,567	1,595	1,621	17,695
PINAL	458	496	510	535	568	567	606	642	639	652	641	646	6,960
SANTA CRUZ	65	69	70	65	70	73	73	82	81	85	82	79	894
YAVAPAI	75	74	68	68	63	67	70	75	88	91	85	94	918
YUMA	229	233	243	259	254	263	272	257	252	270	289	305	3,126
OTHER	8	9	5	7	8	3	3	6	8	10	6	4	77
TOTAL	6,824	7,158	7,322	7,847	8,134	8,402	8,624	8,805	8,936	9,119	9,361	9,493	100,025

Note: Duplicate count

CASH ASSISTANCE CASES WITH FAMILY BENEFIT CAP CHILDREN - SFY2002

COUNTY	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01	Oct-01	Nov-01	Dec-01	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	TOTAL
APACHE	40	37	34	32	34	28	28	33	36	31	31	33	397
COCHISE	224	233	237	244	245	249	249	249	255	261	262	277	2,985
COCONINO	38	40	44	46	52	47	46	50	50	45	46	51	555
GILA	152	152	144	151	160	178	177	177	179	176	181	179	2,006
GREENLEE	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	2	1	47
GRAHAM	49	59	59	63	68	65	69	63	67	65	63	55	745
LA PAZ	21	20	20	24	27	25	24	28	27	31	36	36	319
MARICOPA	2,728	2,842	2,893	3,127	3,209	3,314	3,400	3,443	3,536	3,596	3,689	3,760	39,537
MOHAVE	118	113	118	117	118	120	118	113	113	129	133	141	1,333
NAVAJO	76	65	64	58	59	56	61	63	63	60	52	55	732
PIMA	985	985	1,000	1,031	1,047	1,082	1,054	1,079	1,124	1,161	1,215	1,243	13,006
PINAL	343	361	371	407	422	420	420	446	455	452	461	460	5,018
SANTA CRUZ	50	54	57	57	60	67	63	64	59	57	58	64	710
YAVAPAI	40	45	47	50	51	57	68	65	62	70	68	69	692
YUMA	174	194	195	192	198	192	187	169	172	186	198	224	2,281
OTHER	5	7	5	6	4	5	6	5	5	8	7	7	70
TOTAL	5,048	5,212	5,292	5,610	5,759	5,910	5,974	6,051	6,207	6,331	6,502	6,655	70,433

Note: Duplicate count

TEEN PARENTS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR CASH ASSISTANCE DUE TO MINOR PARENT PROVISIONS - SFY2003

COUNTY	Jul-02	Aug-02	Sep-02	Oct-02	Nov-02	Dec-02	Jan-03	Feb-03	Mar-03	Apr-03	May-03	Jun-03	TOTAL
APACHE	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
COCHISE	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	1	0	0	12
COCONINO	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	20
GILA	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	5
GREENLEE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GRAHAM	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
LA PAZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
MARICOPA	34	42	36	42	37	35	34	39	38	43	47	51	478
MOHAVE	3	2	5	6	2	2	4	4	2	2	0	0	32
NAVAJO	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	13
PIMA	15	20	20	24	24	22	17	13	10	10	9	9	193
PINAL	7	5	5	5	5	6	3	5	4	1	2	1	49
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
YAVAPAI	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	11
YUMA	0	4	5	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	37
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	65	78	77	87	77	74	67	74	64	66	64	70	863

Note: Duplicate Count

TEEN PARENTS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR CASH ASSISTANCE DUE TO MINOR PARENT PROVISIONS - SFY2002

COUNTY	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01	Oct-01	Nov-01	Dec-01	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	TOTAL
								1					
APACHE	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	15
COCHISE	5	3	3	2	0	0	3	3	1	2	2	1	25
COCONINO	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	14
GILA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAHAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA PAZ	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
MARICOPA	30	34	40	40	44	39	34	30	29	28	38	34	420
MOHAVE	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	5	6	4	23
NAVAJO	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	18
PIMA	7	11	17	16	10	15	10	9	8	11	13	17	144
PINAL	3	3	5	10	10	9	6	7	6	4	4	6	73
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	1	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	12
YAVAPAI	2	2	2	4	5	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	28
YUMA	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	33
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	51	59	76	82	81	74	64	60	58	61	72	72	810

Note: Duplicate Count

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 25% SANCTION
SFY2003**

COUNTY	Jul-02	Aug-02	Sep-02	Oct-02	Nov-02	Dec-02	Jan-03	Feb-03	Mar-03	Apr-03	May-03	Jun-03	TOTAL
APACHE	0	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	13
COCHISE	8	8	4	2	4	14	6	13	12	4	14	12	101
COCONINO	2	0	1	1	3	4	1	4	5	4	3	5	33
GILA	3	3	2	1	0	1	4	2	6	7	10	3	42
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
GRAHAM	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	14
LA PAZ	5	4	4	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	22
MARICOPA	78	129	83	38	37	26	60	89	112	139	146	112	1,049
MOHAVE	11	17	9	20	15	10	5	7	10	10	12	5	131
NAVAJO	4	5	9	14	7	8	6	7	8	4	5	0	77
PIMA	11	15	12	13	11	5	12	14	22	31	45	34	225
PINAL	10	29	6	10	6	12	15	5	11	24	26	23	177
SANTA CRUZ	7	1	1	7	0	5	5	2	1	1	4	5	39
YAVAPAI	13	8	14	11	8	11	7	8	6	5	9	10	110
YUMA	7	6	9	8	4	9	3	6	4	6	2	10	74
OTHER	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
TOTAL	161	227	158	132	100	107	124	160	202	240	279	222	2,112

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 25% SANCTION
SFY2002**

COUNTY	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01	Oct-01	Nov-01	Dec-01	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	TOTAL
APACHE	6	6	32	27	28	6	4	12	8	11	15	8	163
COCHISE	8	12	7	13	2	14	19	6	3	0	9	20	113
COCONINO	2	1	9	6	4	3	9	3	0	4	1	2	44
GILA	7	9	4	6	2	8	6	3	5	1	0	3	54
GREENLEE	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
GRAHAM	1	1	0	7	5	6	3	2	9	2	6	1	43
LA PAZ	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	1	8
MARICOPA	157	157	124	92	83	135	207	88	84	73	63	149	1,412
MOHAVE	13	26	11	19	20	13	18	6	3	2	14	21	166
NAVAJO	3	6	10	16	12	7	7	15	7	5	9	5	102
PIMA	78	48	101	98	80	78	77	35	24	5	11	8	643
PINAL	22	9	13	3	22	7	18	19	4	5	8	12	142
SANTA CRUZ	1	7	2	0	1	1	5	0	3	9	4	2	35
YAVAPAI	10	19	9	10	26	20	10	11	2	10	7	21	155
YUMA	1	1	1	0	1	3	4	5	3	0	0	6	25
OTHER	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	9
TOTAL	310	304	324	300	287	305	393	207	155	127	147	260	3,119

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 50% SANCTION
SFY2003**

COUNTY	Jul-02	Aug-02	Sep-02	Oct-02	Nov-02	Dec-02	Jan-03	Feb-03	Mar-03	Apr-03	May-03	Jun-03	TOTAL
APACHE	6	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	18
COCHISE	11	2	6	5	3	4	11	4	7	13	0	11	77
COCONINO	1	1	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	1	3	1	14
GILA	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	6	7	5	29
GREENLEE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GRAHAM	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	11
LA PAZ	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	9
MARICOPA	93	63	71	40	28	25	34	44	60	92	97	100	747
MOHAVE	6	7	6	10	19	12	0	3	6	8	4	9	90
NAVAJO	2	6	7	11	15	6	10	1	6	10	3	9	86
PIMA	9	5	11	8	5	10	9	9	10	25	23	26	150
PINAL	11	6	23	6	10	6	13	10	5	14	19	20	143
SANTA CRUZ	3	2	1	1	5	2	1	3	1	2	0	4	25
YAVAPAI	14	10	7	6	10	9	7	4	2	5	2	8	84
YUMA	4	4	6	3	3	6	6	2	4	2	1	2	43
OTHER	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	6
TOTAL	169	115	144	94	103	85	94	80	105	181	166	197	1,533

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 50% SANCTION
SFY2002**

COUNTY	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01	Oct-01	Nov-01	Dec-01	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	TOTAL
APACHE	6	4	3	22	14	16	2	2	6	5	7	10	97
COCHISE	3	8	8	4	6	3	14	14	4	0	3	4	71
COCONINO	5	1	0	6	4	4	3	2	2	0	3	0	30
GILA	4	3	6	5	3	0	3	1	2	2	1	1	31
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
GRAHAM	2	0	1	0	5	2	2	3	6	2	1	5	29
LA PAZ	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	6
MARICOPA	104	95	89	81	75	70	108	134	73	53	51	77	1,010
MOHAVE	5	11	12	8	16	12	11	9	3	2	5	10	104
NAVAJO	12	5	5	10	13	15	20	6	8	6	3	9	112
PIMA	87	48	35	67	67	56	43	38	23	2	7	7	480
PINAL	13	16	5	8	10	15	6	12	15	1	7	10	118
SANTA CRUZ	1	0	5	2	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	2	17
YAVAPAI	4	13	7	5	4	12	12	6	7	0	6	9	85
YUMA	0	3	0	2	2	2	1	5	2	0	0	0	17
OTHER	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	7
TOTAL	247	209	176	22	220	209	227	239	152	74	95	148	2,216

CASH ASSISTANCE CASES CLOSED DUE TO SANCTIONS*
SFY2003

COUNTY	Jul-02	Aug-02	Sep-02	Oct-02	Nov-02	Dec-02	Jan-03	Feb-03	Mar-03	Apr-03	May-03	Jun-03	TOTAL
APACHE	4	6	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	19
COCHISE	3	12	3	6	3	8	6	12	12	7	18	14	104
COCONINO	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	0	0	2	16
GILA	7	1	0	0	5	0	1	1	1	7	3	5	31
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAHAM	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	14
LA PAZ	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
MARICOPA	67	83	67	52	43	24	60	76	73	113	152	117	927
MOHAVE	4	5	3	4	7	2	3	3	4	5	11	13	64
NAVAJO	6	8	12	11	17	8	10	9	9	13	8	6	117
PIMA	20	20	8	11	12	12	17	22	17	16	30	42	227
PINAL	13	29	13	24	16	19	7	9	13	12	26	20	201
SANTA CRUZ	4	2	2	4	5	2	2	5	2	3	8	1	40
YAVAPAI	10	11	8	14	10	5	6	11	2	5	8	6	96
YUMA	7	5	3	8	6	8	7	5	6	3	2	4	64
OTHER	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
TOTAL	148	187	126	139	125	93	122	158	141	187	267	235	1,928

*First month of ineligibility

CASH ASSISTANCE CASES CLOSED DUE TO SANCTIONS*
SFY2002

COUNTY	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01	Oct-01	Nov-01	Dec-01	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	TOTAL
APACHE	12	4	5	5	20	8	11	4	3	5	6	3	86
COCHISE	2	9	9	14	5	12	7	13	13	0	7	7	98
COCONINO	1	1	2	0	2	2	4	3	3	1	0	2	21
GILA	3	6	3	3	6	4	1	4	0	1	0	4	35
GREENLEE	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	5
GRAHAM	6	2	0	2	3	9	5	5	3	3	2	1	41
LA PAZ	2	2	0	3	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	13
MARICOPA	107	128	94	81	62	76	81	104	90	45	44	66	978
MOHAVE	13	19	8	16	5	15	12	13	9	3	4	7	124
NAVAJO	2	9	8	9	8	16	15	15	8	10	6	6	112
PIMA	58	86	65	62	65	54	60	44	30	8	16	16	564
PINAL	18	15	9	8	13	19	17	15	12	9	9	19	163
SANTA CRUZ	4	2	2	4	1	0	0	1	6	1	1	0	22
YAVAPAI	8	10	10	10	7	6	11	12	6	3	3	9	95
YUMA	6	1	5	3	3	1	2	4	9	2	2	2	40
OTHER	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	243	295	221	221	201	223	230	239	194	91	100	142	2,400

*First month of ineligibility

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs

COCHISE AND SANTA CRUZ COUNTIES

Child and Family Resources. Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12. Child and Family Resources, Inc. in collaboration with Cochise County School Districts located in Sierra Vista, Palominas, Tombstone, Fort Huachuca, Huachuca City, and the Santa Cruz County School District consortium, along with the Cochise and Santa Cruz County Juvenile Probation Departments, Sierra Vista, and Nogales Choices for Family Programs, Mary's Mission, and other Cochise and Santa Cruz County community agencies provided abstinence-only education to children ages 10 through 18. The program used the *Managing Pressures* and *Sex Can Wait* curriculum. Parents and the community are educated through presentations prior to each cycle of instruction as well as ensuring that parents can see the curriculum at the school offices. The contractor held a countywide creative contest for written and art entries related to abstinence and received approximately 200 entries.

COCONINO COUNTY

Northern Arizona University. Target population: Youth in grades 6 through 9. The program is being provided at Flagstaff Junior High School and Mt. Elden Middle School with support from faculty, administration, and parents. During the third year of the program, the A.C. Green *I've Got the Power* curriculum materials will continue to be used. The plan is to recruit 40 to 60 students for an after school program that will encompass the stated curriculum and physical activity. The program, administered by graduate and undergraduate students at NAU, will run 12 weeks for a total of 36 hours. The program uses physical activities to promote abstinence education via alternatives to participation in sexual behaviors. Youth need positive activities to fill the void of unstructured time that otherwise might be spent developing unhealthy relationships that may result in sexual activity. The physical activity chosen for any particular session will depend on the curriculum focus of that session, as the physical activity will be integrated with the lesson focus. The contractor began club type activities at Coconino High School with the support of a life skills teacher.

Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation

Target population: Native American children ages 11 through 19, parents, youth workers, and adults committed to youth. The contract, awarded to the United States Public Health Services, Indian Health Services, and Tuba City Medical Center, began on August 1, 1999. During the first 60 days of the program, an Advisory Board was developed, an Adult and Youth Abstinence Only counselor was hired, and an education plan was developed.

The Abstinence-Only Education Program uses the *Sex Can Wait* curriculum in the school-based program. The program includes components focusing on the Navajo philosophy of child bearing, clan systems, and Navajo Beauty Way, as well as information on alcohol and drugs including the negative effects they can have on an individual's sexual behavior. The Adult component provides education to community workers who work with youth, and to the community and parents in a variety of settings depending on the needs of the community.

GILA COUNTY – No programs were provided.

GRAHAM COUNTY- No programs were provided.

GREENLEE COUNTY – No programs were provided.

LA PAZ COUNTY - See Mohave County; Westcare contractor expanded into La Paz County on July 1, 2000.

MARICOPA COUNTY

Passion and Principles of Arizona, Inc. (PPAZ)

Target Population: Youth in grades 7 through 12. PPAZ is a nonprofit organization that has provided the Abstinence-Only Education Program to the state of Arizona since 1994. PPAZ has taught in the community's public schools and has established itself as a leader and innovator in this field of education. On average, they teach roughly 110 classes per year impacting more than 1,800 teens with the message of abstinence in both middle and high schools in the districts of Tempe, Mesa, Chandler, and Scottsdale, as well as some schools in Phoenix. The program is using its own *Abstinence Only* curriculum, which is effective in the communities that it serves. The curriculum is supplemented by personal life sharing from the trainers regarding their commitment to abstinence until marriage or secondary virginity. The curriculum seeks to help students make a personal choice to apply abstinence until marriage to their own life. Students are encouraged to think rationally, and there is an emphasis that "sex does not just happen". It also focuses on the risks of premarital sex, setting limits with regards to physical affection, and refusal skills.

St. Joseph's Hospital

Target Population: Youth in grades 6 through 8, and teachers in participating schools. St. Joseph's Hospital ended its collaboration with the A.C. Green Youth Foundation in 2002. St. Joseph's provides Abstinence-Only Education Program in 23 schools in six low-income, urban school districts located in central and west Phoenix. The curriculum used is *I've Got Power*, which is owned and copyrighted by the A.C. Green Youth Foundation, Inc.

Abstinence-Only Education Program curriculum and related topics is provided to students in grades 6 through 8, to teachers, appropriate school faculty, and persons in the community. In addition to classes, teacher and parent training, 15 of the 23 schools have an Abstinence Club that will be based on a commitment to choosing sexual abstinence until marriage. These clubs have direct and personal contact with A.C. Green Youth Foundation, and the members participate in field trips, community service projects, fund raising, and arts and crafts projects. Each year an A.C. Green Day is held for club members. This is a reward for their participation in the club. This program has been very successful since its inception in 1998. The program has tripled its outreach to the school district since 1998. Students, faculty, and the community are embracing the message.

Mountain Park Health Center

Target Population: Youth in grades 5 through 12. Central Abstinence Until Marriage Initiative, set forth by coalition members representing health care, recreation, behavioral health, and education, provides programming designed to promote abstinence as the only certain way to avoid pregnancy and decrease health risks associated with premarital sex.

To counter the media images of "Just Do It" and daily images of premarital sex on television, the South Phoenix Abstinence Only Initiative is committed to developing and implementing creative and innovative strategies that help children realize sex can wait until marriage. The goal is for the young people of the community to recognize the importance of believing in their future as opposed to pursuing immediate gratification that often has dire consequences.

Mountain Park Health Center, in partnership with the South Mountain YMCA, presents the *Sex Can Wait* and *Wait Training* curriculum primarily to youth in grades 5 through 12 in South Phoenix/South Mountain area schools. Presentations also occur for youth attending the local YMCA. In addition, individual services are provided to high-risk youths.

Catholic Social Services of Central and Northern Arizona (CSS)

Target Population: Youth in grades 6 through 12, parents, youth workers, and adults committed to youth and high-risk children of all ages. CSS ended its collaboration with Christian Family Care Agency in 2001. CSS provides services in central and northwest Maricopa County areas not served by other providers. Group presentations and educational opportunities are offered to schools, churches, youth groups, and current clients of two agencies and other social service agencies. Six curricula are offered : *Choosing the Best Way*, *Choosing The Best Path*, *Choosing The Best Life*, *Navigator*, *Wait Training*, and *FACTS for Parents*. The goal of the program is to stress abstinence until marriage through the provision of a variety of curricula that meet the needs of the community and the identified target group. Computerized dolls were used with the Baby Think It Over program with selected high-risk schools in the county.

Arizona State University (ASU) College of Nursing

Target Population: Adults ages 20 through 45 in high-risk groups. In a joint initiative sponsored by ASU Community Health Services Clinics and the Salvation Army, Abstinence-Only Education Program is being implemented at a Salvation Army Drug and Alcohol Recovery Center in Phoenix. The Program is also being offered at the East Valley Transitional Training and Living Center in Mesa and the Towers Jail. The target population for this jointly-sponsored program is approximately 200 men and women. Weekly classes entitled Healthy Relationships are presented one hour per week for eight weeks during the year. Salvation Army and other agency staff also are offered five-hour training workshops. Staff and resident involvement is encouraged. ASU has modified the existing *FACTS* abstinence-only curriculum to make it more age appropriate for this target population. Two nurse practitioners teach the weekly classes during the contract year. These classes are repeated six times during the year. Residents are tracked for one year following participation.

MOHAVE COUNTY

Westcare Arizona

Target population: High-risk youth and their parents, youth workers, and adults committed to high risk youth, and youth ages 10 through 17. Westcare Arizona, a nonprofit agency located in Mohave County, was awarded a contract on March 15, 1999. The contractor provides services to youth, high-risk youth and parents, youth workers, and adults committed to high-risk youth. The agency has developed a coalition consisting of youth and adults to act as an advisory board on issues related to the program and to assist in keeping the pulse of the community for the issue of abstinence-only education.

Westcare began its program working with the Juvenile Court system and Juvenile Probation Officers to provide a minimum of five hours of abstinence instruction to youth and parents of youth in the Juvenile Probation system. The program has expanded to provide services in the schools in both Mohave and LaPaz Counties. The contractor also has provided services to the Colorado River Indian Tribes. *Managing Pressures* and *Wait Training* are the two curriculums that are used. The agency enlists various professionals in the area to assist with guest presentations to youth and adult participants.

NAVAJO COUNTY

Arizona Psychology Services

Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12, parents, and high-risk youth. The Abstinence-Only Project (AOP) is a consortium of northeastern Arizona educational and community-based organizations under the direction of a private sector psychology practice venture entitled Arizona Psychology Associates (APS). The partnership includes area schools in Winslow, Holbrook, and Joseph City, and the support of county and city governments as well as local businesses.

The objectives of AOP are directed toward children and young adults in Winslow, Arizona with the goal of teaching sexual abstinence as the behavioral standard prior to marriage, and thereby reducing the unwed birth rate for the targeted age group.

The programmatic components of AOP include using the *Managing Pressures Before Marriage* for grades 5 and 6, A.C. Green *I've Got The Power* for grades 7 and 8, and the *FACTS* and *Wait Training* curricula in public and private schools and the Indian dormitory, parent/teen workshops, small group educational interactions, monthly social activities, and retreats. Each of these elements is designed to provide information as well as skills to assist the individual in selecting sexual abstinence before marriage as a viable and healthy choice.

PIMA COUNTY

Pima Prevention Partnership (PPP)

Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12, parents, high-risk children of all ages, and adults ages 20 through 45. PPP, in conjunction with subcontractor Luz Social Services, Inc., are providing abstinence education programs to various target groups in the Tucson area. The targeted populations for Luz Social Services are male and female youth ages 10 to 19 in grades 5 through 12 and their parents. The target area is focused on the southside of Tucson and is primarily a Hispanic, Spanish-speaking population.

PPP has subcontracted with several individual instructors to provide services to parents of youth in grades 5 through 12, middle school youth in grades 6 through 8, high school youth in grades 9 through 12, young adults and adults. The target areas are those areas of Tucson that are not currently receiving service through another provider. A wide range of curriculum is being used to meet the needs of the wide target population. *Managing Pressures*, *Wait Training*, A.C. Green *I've got the Power* and *Choosing The Best Way, Path and Life* are the primary curriculums that are currently being used. PPP has developed an after school program called "PALS", for youth who interested in promoting the abstinence message.

Child and Family Resources, Inc. (Tucson)

Target population: Youth in grades 7 through 8 and their parents. *Girl Talk* and *Guy Talk (GT)* programs emphasize abstinence-only education within a broader prevention context. The twelve-session, gender and developmentally tailored curricula, use social skills training and psycho-educational methods to equip middle school youth with the tools they need to build personal strengths and resist pressures to engage in premarital sexual activity. Companion curricula for each program are distributed to parents of all participants.

The GT programs are offered through school-based clubs both in school and after school during the school year. Program service is also provided at the Child and Family Teen Parenting program. The educators for the program, who receive extensive training from the author of the curriculum, are students at the University of Arizona.

Pima Youth Partnership (PYP)

Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12, parents, and high-risk youth of all ages. The goal of PYP is to facilitate the development of abstinence education programs for Pima County rural communities. These communities are Marana, Catalina, the Pasqua Yacqui Tribe, and the Tohono O'odham Nation. Curriculum offered includes *Managing Pressures Before Marriage* for grades 5 through 8, *Wait Training* for grades 9 through 12, and *Plain Talk for Parents*. Programs are provided to high-risk youth at the Catalina Mountain Boys School, a detention center for boys up to age 18. Native American youth are reached on the Tohono O'odham Nation in the San Simon School and the Santa Rosa Boarding Schools. Services are also provided at residential group homes in the rural areas. PYP temporarily provided services for six months from December 1, 2000, to May 31, 2001, in Graham and Greenlee Counties through a subcontract with South Eastern Arizona Behavioral Health Services (SEABHS) to provide abstinence education to grades 7 through 12 reaching an estimated 160 youth. This may continue if additional funds become available.

PINAL COUNTY

Pinal County Health Department

Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12. The Pinal County Health Department in collaboration with the Pinal County cities of Apache Junction, Coolidge, Florence, Superior, Maricopa, and the local schools, provide abstinence-only education to youth and adults in Pinal County. The program provides the following services for youth throughout Pinal County: (1) classroom education for grades 5 through 12, (2) a youth development club for grades 5 through 8, and (3) parent/adult workshops on teen sexuality issues. The program serves five school districts in Pinal County with a minimum of eight hours of instruction per classroom. The program also developed a traveling drama team that provides hour-long performances about abstinence to students in grades 5 through 8.

YAVAPAI COUNTY

Catholic Social Services of Central & Northern Arizona (CSS-Yavapai)

Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12, parents, youth workers, and adults committed to youth, and high-risk children of all ages. Abstinence education in Yavapai County is a separate component of the Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Program (TAPP), a community coalition in central Yavapai County. The lead agency is Catholic Social Services with other collaborators being the Yavapai County Health Department, West Yavapai Guidance Clinic, Yavapai Big Brothers/Big Sisters, and Prescott Unified School District. Abstinence education expanded throughout the county providing services to the Verde Valley and central Yavapai County.

In the past, the focus has been primarily on the Prescott area, which varies culturally from the Verde Valley. In this project, efforts will be made to form a coalition in the Verde Valley to address the needs of that area. Abstinence education in Yavapai County will lead group presentations in schools, churches, youth groups, and other community organizations. Eight curricula will be offered: *Choosing the Best Way, Path*, and *FACTS* (grades 7 through 9), *Managing Pressure Before Marriage* (grades 5 through 6), *Wait Training* and *Choosing The Best Life* (grades 9 through 12), *Plain Talk for Parents*, and *Baby Think it Over*. Computerized dolls were purchased to use with the *Guys and Dolls* curriculum. A Catholic Social Services subcontractor, Humboldt Unified School District, is providing additional services in the middle schools; and a Creative Writing Seminar for teens and adults is provided to the high-risk populations. The program also collaborates with other local agencies to present the Teen Maze project in the local high schools.

YUMA COUNTY

Arizona-Mexico Border Health Foundation

Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12; parents, youth workers and adults committed to youth, and high risk children of all ages. The Abstinence-Only Education Program *Worth the Wait (Vale la Pena Esperar)* provides cultural, linguistic, gender, developmental age and special needs appropriate services to pre-adolescents and adolescents residing in Yuma County in the communities of Yuma, Wellton, Somerton, and San Luis. The program utilizes trained teen peer educators to assist in teaching *Managing Pressures Before Marriage* to preteens. It also offers the *Wait Training* curricula for grades 9 through 12. The program also sponsors an after school AB-TAB Club that includes community service activities. The program collaborates with the Yuma County Nurturing Families Coalition to present the Teen Maze project and other community activities. The Yuma County University of Arizona Cooperative Extension subcontracts with Puentes de Amistad to provide Train-the-Trainer education to a group of youth to teach about abstinence-only education.

Arizona Department of Health Services Abstinence Only Education Program

Accomplishments

Local Projects

The program renewed 16 contracts to local projects in July 2002, for the fifth year of implementation to provide community-based abstinence education services. Several contractors were granted expansions to their contracts to include abstinence youth events, teen mazes or to reach additional geographic areas.

The media contractor convened youth focus groups for a fourth year. The group provided feedback on the media campaign creative concepts, radio and television spots. DHS Administrators discussed the content and structure of the next program Request for Proposal. A committee convened to review the RFP proposals for the second phase of the program beginning July 1, 2003. The media contractor planned six youth abstinence assemblies throughout the state with a national abstinence speaker.

During the fifth year of programming, a total of 32,741 participants received at least one or more abstinence only education sessions. Of this number served in the fifth year, a total of 23,115 students (70.6 percent), attended all the program sessions. The majority of those participants were school based (59%) and in 7th through 10th grade, with an average age of 13.5 years old. Approximately 42 percent of the students were Hispanic, 36 percent White, 6 percent Native American, and the remaining percentage African American, Asian and other minorities. The majority of the programming occurred in 168 schools throughout the state during school hours.

During the fifth year, some contractors continued their participation in a local coalition, as required. Maricopa County abstinence-only education program contractors disbanded the development of their own coalition and opted to participate on other coalitions in the county. Pima County contractors also disbanded their coalition but decided to continue to meet on a much more informal basis as necessary to assist in exhibits and special events.

Media Campaign

A contract was renewed with Cooley Advertising and Public Relations to provide media services for the fifth year of the program. The statewide media campaign continued to gain momentum during SFY2003 with the launching of four new television spots targeting the teen audience and parents. The new spots focused on the emotional and social consequences of early sexual activity including damaged reputations and delayed goal achievement due to pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.

Appendix #11

These spots were developed in English and Spanish and ran on cable and major television networks throughout the state. Two of the television spots, “Fairytale” and “Graduation”, won media awards from several organizations.

Two new radio spots were also developed that broadened the reach of the program to the rural areas. New brochures were prepared, as well as print ads, which incorporated the “Teens Are Supposed To Take On The World, Not Parenthood” abstinence until marriage message. Theater slide ads, billboards, and bus bench ads were also placed in various locations. Internet banners were added to radio websites directing users to the sexcanwait.com website. The web site at www.sexcanwait.com was updated with a new look and was translated in Spanish. A creative contest was held again for the fourth year with participants from the abstinence education programs submitting writings or drawings that illustrated the abstinence until marriage message.

A twelve-month calendar was created using the artwork and writings of the students and distributed to contractors and other interested agencies. Puzzles, frisbees, pens and abstinence pledge cards were also created. The Program had an educational booth at Arizona State University West, South Mountain Community College, South Mountain High School, North High School and at the Adolescent Health Care Conference in April 2003. Many brochures and promotional items were distributed to interested adults and children.

Evaluation Component

A contract was renewed with LeCroy and Milligan Associates from Tucson to provide for the independent evaluation of contractor services, including the media campaign, for the fifth year of the program. A new, shorter post program survey was developed and was used in January 2002 through December of 2002. The fourth year evaluation report was approved and distributed. The fifth year final annual evaluation report, including the data collected for each project, has been prepared and is awaiting final printing. Results from the fifth year evaluation indicate that the program appears to have had an impact on the teen birth rates, helping to lower the number of teen births over the five-year period. Students and parents who participated in a workshop about abstinence continued to express high satisfaction with the program and educators. On average, adults and teens say that due to the program, they feel somewhat more knowledgeable about sexuality, somewhat more in control of their behavior and decisions about sex, and have more clarity about their attitudes and values about sex. Teens showed a gradual drift in the positive direction toward support of the abstinence message after the program.

Meetings/Conferences/Site Visits

Throughout 2002 and 2003, quarterly technical assistance meetings were held in Phoenix locations for the abstinence only education program contractors. Speakers were brought in to provide additional information and education related to abstinence only education.

Appendix #11

Topics included: training session on sexually transmitted diseases and condom effectiveness, gangs and diversity, creative writing applications, political climate in Arizona, information of the marriage commission, body image and teen behavior and sexual violence. The program was successful in completing 17 site visits between December 2001 and June 2002. Over 30 abstinence education class observations were made. Many issues were covered and technical assistance was provided if necessary. Final reports were compiled for each contractor.

Coordination with Other State Agencies

The program coordinated with the Department of Education to provide input on a quarterly basis on their HIV/AIDS Materials Review Committee during 2001-2002. The program continued to coordinate with the Governor's Office on the Character Counts Training workshops into the fall. The program continued to provide abstinence materials to the Department of Economic Security (DES) Family Preservation Unit and Foster Care programs during SFY2002. Abstinence program educational and promotional materials were provided to DES staff to assist in their training throughout the state. The program coordinated with the Governor's Parent's Commission on Drug Policy to sponsor a speaker to discuss their research on parent recruitment and retention.



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Equal Opportunity Employer/Program

Under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), the Department must make a reasonable accommodation to allow a person with a disability to take part in a program, service, or activity. For example, this means that if necessary, the Department must provide sign language interpreters for people who are deaf, a wheelchair accessible location, or enlarged print materials. It also means that the Department will take any other reasonable action that allows you to take part in and understand a program or activity, including making reasonable changes to an activity. If you believe that you will not be able to understand or take part in a program or activity because of your disability, please let us know of your disability needs in advance if at all possible. This document is available in alternative formats by contacting: Office of Policy, Planning and Project Control at 602-542-3882.

